

MIA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX. NO. 97 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
25th June	"NEURALIA"	9,082
2nd July,	"KASHGAR"	8,340
9th "	"KARMALA"	8,983
16th "	"DELTA" †	8,087
23rd "	"NARKUNDA" *	16,118
30th "	"MOREA"	10,890
6th August	"CALEDONIA"	7,572
13th "	"SYRIA" †	6,683
20th "	"MANTUA" *	10,902
27th "	"DEVANHA"	8,092

† "DELTA" } Through steamers from China calling Bombay
† "SYRIA" } for mails only.

* "NARKUNDA" } Through steamers from
* "MANTUA" } Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Remarks
28th June	* "MANTUA"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Remarks.
24th June	PURNEA	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
25th "	CHAKLA	Karachi direct 5 am
29th "	TAROBA	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged by:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers Tons sailing about Remarks
Canadian Leader 5500 In August Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
15, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Norway Maru	.....	23rd June	10th June
Fuktan Maru	K. Yamaguchi	30th June	10th July
Bushu Maru	..	10th July	22nd July

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Head Office, Osaka.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tajima Maru	K. Takano.	6965.	11th June	23rd June.
* Kenkon Maru No. 8.	N. Ikai	4668.	20th June	30th June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota.	6995.	7th June	11th July.
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsuahita	5839.	19th July	31st July.
†Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakajima	5872.	29th July	2nd August.
Totomi Maru	T. Fukaura	3350	31st "	12th "
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	6074	15th Aug.	29th "

* This Steamer has no passenger accomodation.
† This Steamer arrives from New York, and Sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA' LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1866.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen.	100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen.	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen.	53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA,
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	Seattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Sourabaya.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon.	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,38,73,82
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:
London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed
Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. E. HYND,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 995,00
Reserve Fund	£ 266,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,995,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. Chairman.
I. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

H. F. TUCKER,
Manager,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,866,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Mora Bazar, Rogay Building. Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold
Banking business of every description transacted

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 35,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 35,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow) Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Mathras, Lucknow City Office Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currecy Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jullundu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Moshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

5%
WHY SAVE MONEY!
? ? ?
Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.
Because the coppers saved daily will provide for the education or marriage of your son or daughter when they are of age.
You can open a Savings Bank account with
8 Annas and upwards and it will earn 5% Per Annum
Open the account to-day at the
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
7 A, Fort Street, opp. G. P. O., BOMBAY.
POST BOX 22. BRANCHES—AT KARACHI AND SURAT PHONE 519

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,60,40,000
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,62,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

G. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).
AUTHORISED & ISSUED CAPL.

	Rs.
TAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hai[illegible]
Hajeebhoy Lalji & [illegible] (Messrs. Bhucandas Lalji Govindji
[illegible] & Co.,
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.),
Krishnadas Gowardhandas Mandlwala, Sakharam Manoharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security. Lowest rates of Premium to India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
HAR & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
209, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
119, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Ha[illegible]anchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Framshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Scorje & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a [illegible] to Policy-holders.
[illegible]ation for Agencies invited from the Appli[illegible]ntlemen throughout India.
[illegible]ucatial [illegible]ers apply to:—
For particu[illegible]LAL DASTUR & CO.,
JIVAN[illegible]ies and Managers.
Secrets.

According to the Goc. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 209, Bow Bazar, Street Calcutta.
or
The Chief Agents, D. SEN & CO., 1 Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
CALCUTTA.
Second Quinquennium Valuation Report recommends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1923, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
[illegible] Madeira Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN INDIAN GLORY.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE "SHUSHRUTA SAMHITA."

In three volumes, Superior Edition, Rs. 45. Peoples Edition, Rs. 25 in India only.

MAKARADHWAJA VATI.

The only Brain-Tonic and Nerve Vigor. A dose after five or six hours of continued brain works acts like magic on the system. It is an Elixir of Life being the only remedy for the tension of an overworked brain. Its chief chemicals are the world-renowned Makaradhwaja Camphor and Musk. Rs. 3 for 15 days. With our Snayuranjan Ghrita, Rs. 5.

KAVIRAJ K. L. BHISAGRATNA,
M.R.A.S. (Lond.),
10, Kashi Ghose's Lane, CALCUTTA.

RAZORS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

We are selling now the following well-known Hollow Ground Razors at less than wholesale Prices. Kropp at Rs. 6-0. Wilkinson Rs. 4-8. Butler Rs. 3-8. Rodgers Rs. 3-8. Pyramid Rs. 2-8. Packing and Postage Free.

S. PAUL & Co., Chemists,
(Dept. B), 4, Hospital Street,
Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

DUTTON'S 24 HOUR SHORTHAND

EASIEST to learn, write and read. Only 6 Rules and 20 Characters. Complete Theory learned in 24 Hours. Practice Quickly gives high speeds. Prospectus and First Lesson free from DUTTON 24-HOUR SHORTHAND COLLEGE, Sandhurst Mans Vidyadhara Sandhurst Road. GIRGAON, BOMBAY. All other Commercial subjects also taught by latest methods. Postal Course in Shorthand now ready.

THE Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

To be had from :—Army and Navy Cooprative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Gumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Drugists.

Price, Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS. —

HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,
Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

ELEXIR GODINEAU

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TONIC.
Sensational Review by the Press in France.

LE TEMPS.

The ELIXIR GODINEAU is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country: it is a first class strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power.

L'AUTORITE.

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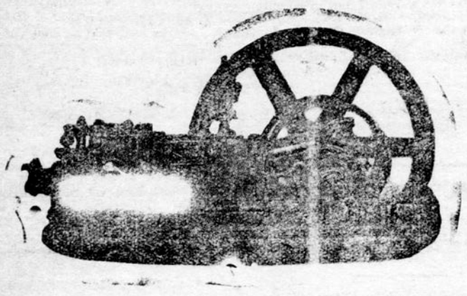
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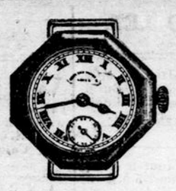
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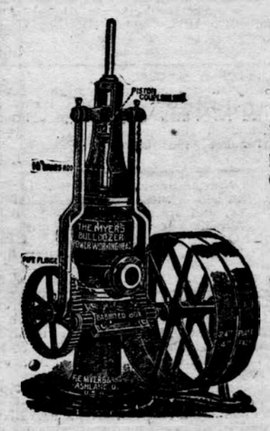


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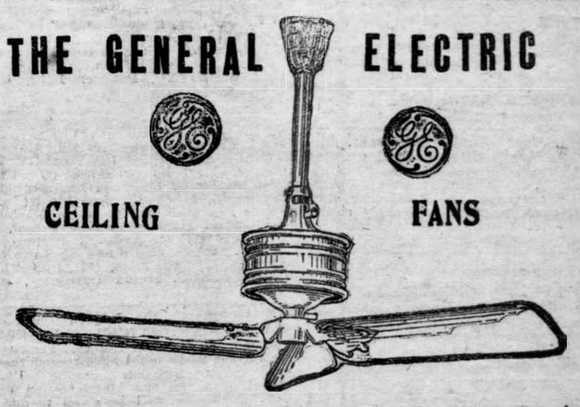
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BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.—Applications are invited for the:—(1) Principalship of the Teachers' Training College, salary Rs. 500-50-750. (2) University Professorship of Electrical Engineering, salary Rs. 500-50-750. (3) Professorship of English, salary Rs. 300-20-500. (4) Head Mastership of the Central Hindu Collegiate School, salary Rs. 300-20-500. (5) Assistant Professorship of Botany. salary according to qualification. Apply before 30th June, 1921, to PRO. VICE-CHANCELLOR, Hindu University, Benares.
A C9779

WANTED by the Jalgaon Municipality, a CHIEF OFFICER on Rs. 150-25/3-250—15 p.m. as horse allowance. Persons applying for the post should have passed the L.C.E. or B. E. examination or the University School Final or the Matriculation examination. Preference will be given to one who has good municipal experience and who possesses knowledge of practical engineering. Applicants should submit their applications with copies of their certificates and testimonials of their previous work if any within one month. BLUZU, President, Jalgaon Municipality, Jalgaon Municipal Office.
A C9827

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—An Experienced HONOURS GRADUATE, strong in English, History, Geography, etc., seeks tuition. Excellent credentials. Apply for particulars to Box No. 5018 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 580

AN experienced Graduate Teacher of high qualifications wishes to give tuitions to students of higher standards in English, Math., Sans., etc. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 5038, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R610

WANTED.—SITUATION as Tanner by an energetic young man of a respectable and high Mahommadan family having practical experience in Dyeing and Tanning of hides for the last two years, possesses creditable certificates from various tanneries and with best recommendations. Apply Box No. 5023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 587

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A SPACIOUS GODOWN pucca built. Centrally situated. 1250 sqare feet. Apply M. M. POONJAJI & CO., 1st Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
C R519

TO LET.—SPACIOUS GODOWNS at Patelwadi Love Lane, Mazgaon. Apply PARBHUDAS V. PATEL.
C R 482

TO BE LET—Gwalior Tank Forbes Street CROWN MANSION, 3 bed rooms with bath, one hall, one dining room and kitchen with electric fittings. Apply within.
C R539

ROOM TO LET—Well ventilated, situatio central, close to Tramcars and Railway, Electric light, furniture, etc. P. O Box 440 Bombay.
C R 500

TO BE LET.—For vegetarian Hindus only, Ground and first floor of Gilbert Building, four bed rooms with outhouses, Babulnath 2nd Cross Road. Apply to owner 3rd floor.
C R609

TO LET—The third and the fourth story and a shop below in the new house in the compound of "Panday House", on the Gowalia Tank Road. Write or apply personally to MISTRY in the same house.
C R612

A SPACIOUS FLAT viewing sea near Chowpatty, four rooms hall garage etc. Apply Box No. 5040, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R618

TO SUB-LET.—Well furnished commodious BUNGALOW at Chowpati four Roms with kitchen and bath and stable separate for two months, monthly rent Rs. 215. Apply Box No. 5037, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R607

TO LET.—Independent, lock-up Motor Garage 426, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar; facilities for water, Electric Light and Telephone. Rent moderate. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R573

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Rent limit Rs. 250 per month. Apply to A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
C C9690

CHAGLA MANZIL TO BE LET.—A spacious BUNGALOW upper floor Only, at Reynold's Road, Byculla Club Back Road, Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA AND CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R 550

TO BE LET—One SPACIOUS BUNGALOW at Arab Lane Grant Road, Groun floor and 1st floor with Electric light and fans. Rent Rs. 350. Apply Box No. 4081 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R 497

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—3 Rooms on Hornby Road, for Office. Apply stating terms to ROICHAND MOTICHAND & Co., Mamadevi Bombay, No. 2.
D R 574

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

WANTED.—PAYING QUESTS or Student Boarders, (Roman Catholics) by a resident of Bandra in a respectable and central locality. Apply to Box No. 5033, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R602

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S GUILD—An uptodate boarding and lodging Institute starting from 1st July. Healthy and convenient locality. Terms Rs. 45 only. Apply sharp to C. BARRETTO, Pereira Building, Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay.
E R565

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

PLOTS from 1000 to 1500 square yards, five minutes from Santacruze, rate Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per yard. ample water, are for sale. N. J. MODI, consulting engineer, 94, Medows Street.
G R 483

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good CLAYMONT BEYARD MOTOR in perfect working order. Price Rs. 3,000. See for particulars. DAMANIA & CO., 7, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort.
J C 9792

ONE VICTORIA with horse and complete outlet Rs. 450 or nearest offer. Apply post Box No. 5036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J R 606

SALE.—One FULTON LORRY, 1½ tons purchased September 1920, used only one month, rehauled and re-printed. Price Rs. 6,000 or near offer. Apply Post Box No. 5035, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
J R605

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9680

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Two English BRICK MOULDING MACHINES. Two EARTH GRINDING MACHINES in working order. Apply Box 5029, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K C 9804

FOR SALE.—Complete GINNING, PRESS FACTORIES, going concern or machinery in parts Boiler Engine to work 64 single gins. Apply P c/o CENTRAL BANK RANG MAHAL, Lahore.
K C 9670

FOR SALE—New REMINGTON MACHINE No. 10 two cycles cup boards and other furnitures. Apply:—THE BOMBAY GENERAL CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Old Hanuman Lane, Bombay 2.
K R 562

FOR SALE—Three Lancashire BOILERS by Tucker and Shenton brand new, size 30 x 7½ x 160 lbs. pressure just imported highest offer above 35,000 each will be considered F. O R. Lahore. Apply BALAKRAM GRANJEVILLE, Simla.
K R9551

FOR SALE.—CONDENSING ENGINE 16" x 32" with Condensor, Marrhall; Double Kopar Opmer; 15 and 30 H P engines-boilers; 1/2 and 5/8 Punching-Shearing; Saw machines; lathes; drillings etc. M. H. DIN SHAW & Co., Green Street, Fort.
K R616

WANTED.—Vertical or loco type BOILER, 12 to 20 horse power; pressure about 100 to 125. New or second hand. Apply with full particulars including last certificate and exact price to Box No. 5034, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R 603

BOOKS & STAMPS.

WANTED—FREE RECEIVERS of Begum Bahar Diary of 1921-22 free on application. Two anna stamp for an excellent wall almanac with two fine pictures. Apply to BEGUM BAHAR OFFICE, Post Box 709, (B), Calcutta.

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE in Gujerati. Officially sanctioned for the Hospitals, Dispensaries and Libraries of the Baroda State. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases of men and women, and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhushru K. Dadachanji. Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito-Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital. 237, Corner Grant Road, Bombay, 460 pages. 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. Bombay, whence V.P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-7 and (2) Booksellers.
I. 9802

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE has commenced. Enrollments for the Senior Commercial, Speciallzed Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy Courses are proceeding Apply immediately, GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street Fort.
M R 552

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Girgaon, Bombay, prepares students in Book-keeping, Accountancy and other Commercial Subjects. Prospectus on application.
M R 578

WANTED—A HEADMASTER for the Sangli High School; an M.A., strong in English and Sanskrit will have a preference. Salary according to qualifications. Applications for the same will be received up to the 15th July next. A. G. PARANJPE, B.A., Dy. Edl. Inspector, Sangli. Sangli, 23rd June 1921.
M C9829

WANTED—TEACHERS for the Sangli and Shahapur High Schools. M.A.'s and B.A.'s with languages, Mathematics, or Science as the special subjects will be preferred. Pay from Rs. 65 rising to Rs. 115 for M.A.'s. Pay from Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 100 for B.A.'s. Special allowance for special qualifications. Apply before the end of July next. A. G. PARANJPE, B.A., Dy Edl Inspector. Sangli 23rd June, 1921.
M C9830

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Establishe 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping & Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., Imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution): Fees Moderates, Enrolment Daily, Classes Morning and Evening, Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay Prospectus on Application.
M

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefors the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangemente for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPAL DAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL (near Pranthna Samaj, Girgaon)—New Standards VI and VII have been added this year and will begin on 1st July 1921. Admission open to BOYS and GIRLS with second languages, French, Sanskrit, or Persian. Application's for admission received daily between 8-30 a.m.—4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
M R 558

LOST & FOUND.

LOST OR MISLED.—Share Certificates Nos. 466 and 1855 for the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay, have been LOST or MISLED. Public is hereby informed not to have any negotiations on same. PRITAMLAL THAKORDAS.
PB R612

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Rs. 25,000 at 9 per cent. interest on merchandise by well-known firm or financing partner to invest one to two lakhs in well paying flourishing business. Apply Box No. 5032, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R 598

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE PHOENIX MOTOR WORKSHOP—Overhauling, painting and repairs to Motor Cars of all descriptions done perfectly, quickly and at reasonable rates at Jetha Street, Lamington Road, SHAW & CO., Managing Agents, The Phoenix Taxi & Transport, Service, Limited.
T C 9754

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Brief Size	220
Underwood, slightly used	320
Oliver Rebuilt No. 9, like new	200
Remington No. 8 Brief	110
Empire No. 1 Visible	100
7 lbs. Fox Pertable with case	165

THE GLOBI TYPEWRITING CO., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 'Phone, 4989.
T S

FOR SALE.—34 B. H. P. GAS ENGINE, complete with suction gas plant, cooling tanks complete, new 20 N. H. P. Vertical Boilers, 12 ft. and 16 ft. gap bed screw cutting Lathes, Nos. 2½ and 3½ Disintegrators, 8 Ton Steam Road Roller by Ruston Proctor, 20 N. H. P. Marshall's double cylinder Portable Steam Engine, various other Vertical Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Planing Machine Send for latest stock-list. B. D. BERY AND CO., Telegram:—"Endeavour" Calcutta 43, Ripon Street, Calcutta.
T C 9801

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 2 Colours, Fine, ...	125
Empire 1, Rs. 110, 125, Empire 2, ...	150
Molle, Visible, Portable, little used	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, Latest, Brief, little used, ...	250
L. C. Smith, 2, 175, 5, 250, Rebuilt, ...	275
Oliver 9, Brief, Rebuilt, 275, Policy, ...	275
Remington 10, Visible, 210, 275, Brief	290
Remington 11, 225, Brief, 240, Policy.	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, 300, Br.,	325
Remington 10, new, used few days, ...	375
Royal 6, Brief Size, ...	175
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New	230

Ribbons, Carbons, and Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

LIME (sliked and unsliked) of Ahmednagar. Will give delivery any station and site. Apply ABOOBAKAR HAJI ISMAIL CHUNAVALA, 17-19, Kolsa Mohala, Post 3.
T R600

SKIN DISEASES of any name and nature yield to almost magical effect of "SRI" Ointment and Soap. Soothes at a touch, draws out poison and effects speedy cure like a charm. Get them from "SRI" Works, Beadon Sq., Calcutta, for Rs. 2/8. Money returned if no profit.
R 331

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE HIMALAYA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, are shortly opening their Branch Office in Bombay to transact.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND MOTOR BUSINESS

and are temporarily located at No. 72, Apollo Street, (2nd floor) where all business will be attended to. Messrs. Desai and Co., who were until recently their Chief Bombay Agents, having resigned, are authorized to collect all the out-standing premiums on policies issued by them.

For and behalf of the Himalaya Assurance Co., Ltd.

MACKENZIE & RAJABALLY,
Managing Agents.
C 9777

FOREST DEPARTMENT BHOPAL.

SALE OF COUPES.
AUCTION OF THE ANNUAL COUPES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL COUPES of the Bhopal Government Forests will be sold by Public Auction on and after SATURDAY, the 9th July, 1921, daily between 12 and 5 o'clock, at the office of the Conservator of Forests, Revenue Courts, Bhopal.

Further particulars can be had on application from the Conservator's office.

(Sd.) G T. WRAFTER, ESQR., I. F. S.
Conservator of Forests.
C 9749

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 1st July, 1921, at 12 Noon (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Dorectors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1921.
(2) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, C. S. I., as a Director.
(3) To elect two Directors in the place of Mr. Frank Harrison and Mr. Damodher Govindjee Madhowjee who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fiix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board.
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th June, 1921.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th June to the 6th July, 1921, both days inclusive.
R 559

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

6 P. C. FIVE AND TEN YEAR BONDS.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.
(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.
(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.
(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.
(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent.
(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus per cent. margin.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
N. M. MURRAY, (Offg).
Managing Governors

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 6th July 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE First Term of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1921. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10 a.m.

Students unless they possess the School Leaving Certificate or have passed the Government Service Examination must sit for a special Examination at the College on August 1st at 10 a.m.

All candidates for admission to the College must pass an Examination in physical fitness to be held at the College on August 1st and following days.

All candidates must produce certificates of moral character.

Those candidates who desire to obtain scholarships (Value Rs. 20 per mensem) must present themselves on 1st JULY at 10 a.m. Only those who have passed the Matriculation, School Final or Government Service Examination or possess the School Leaving Certificate are eligible for selection as scholars.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 6th June, 1921.
M C 9625

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Size 48in. by 78in. Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 36in. Rs. 2-12-0 each.

IN KHAKI, FAWN, Grey and Red Colours, If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. Thes Blankets are now being used in India, Africa Arabia, Mesopotamia, by European as well Indians of all closses and creeds and continu to give universal satisfaction.

Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the yea 1920.

Inquiries from Trade are invited, Apply:—

HARJIVAN VALJI,
17, Champagalli,
Near Mulji Jetha Market,
Bombay No.

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED HONG-KONG MILLS

SALE OF WASTE FLUE-DUST, WILLOW-DUST, TARES AND HOOPS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the entire ready production up to 6th July 1921 of waste of all sorts, flue-dust, willow-dust, tares and hoops produced at the Company's Hong-Kong Mills on forms to be had from the Company's Registered Office, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and will be received at the Office upto 5 p.m. of Wednesday the 6th proximo. A deposit of Rs. 300 in respect of waste of all sorts and of Rs. 100 in respect of flue-dust, willow-dust tares and hoops should accompany all tenders. Cotton waste in open for inspection at the Mills. For further particulars apply to the Manager, Mills, Chinchpokli, Cross Lane.

HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1921. C9786

THE KESRISINGH KANAKMAL ELECTRI SUPPLY & WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED RATLAM.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of this company will be held at the Darbar High School, Ratlam, on SATURDAY, the 2nd July, 1921, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when Extraordinary resolutions which are set out at length in the Notice convening this Meeting, which has already been sent by post to each individual member, will be submitted.

By Order of the Board,
KESRISINGH,
Managing Agent.
Ratlam, 19th June, 1921.
Z 9789

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, 27th June, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1921, and the Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st June to 2nd July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GOCULDAS MADHOWJI SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 25th May, 1921.

N.B.—The DIVIDEND, when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 4th July, 1921, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 21st June, 1921, to whom Dividend Receipts will be posted. Change of address if any should be communicated at once.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Principal Register and the Branch Registers of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED transfer of Shares from FRIDAY, 1st July to WEDNESDAY, 20th July, both days inclusive.

N. H. Y. WARREN.
N. M. MURRAY. (Offg.).
Managing Governors.

1st June, 1921.

C 9663

NOTICE.

MESSRS. M. FREDRICK & CO.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

BEG to announce to their customers that they have now REMOVED to York Buildings Hornby Road (next to Japanese Museum) A high fresh stock of selected articles is open for show. C9822

NOTICE.

THE NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to inform the public that the Power of Attorney given by the undersigned to Mr. Ismail Cassambhoy, is hereby cancelled from the 24th day of June, 1921, so if any persons do any dealings with him on my behalf may do so on their own responsibility. The undersigned or his estates is not responsible for the same.

ABDULHAMID HABIBBHOY,
Proprietor,
Malad Estates.

R611

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY to our clients that we have opened a new Branch in Bombay under the managership of Mr. H. R. Desai, B.A., at 100, Cawas Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. ASHBY & CO., LTD.,
18, Cullum Street,
London, E.C. 3.

R584

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS EMPLOYEES' UNION.

A MEETING of the members of the above Union will be held on SUNDAY, the 26th June, 1921, at 12-30 noon (S. T.), at the Hall of the Bombay Cotton Brokers Association to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the rules and regulations of the above Association.
(2) To consider any other business that may be brought by the permission of the President.

SARABHAI ATTAMRAM,
CHUNILAL MANSUKHDAS,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 24th June, 1921.

619

NOTICE.

MESSRS. DENIS MOUNIE & CO. OF COGNAC (FRANCE.)

WE are sorry to inform our customers, that owing to the very high increased duty on Brandy, we have decided to increase the number of Controlling Stamps to be exchanged for our free presentation articles, such as.

BOTTLES. WATCHES. FOUNTAIN PENS. PIPES, ETC.

Henceforth the below given number of controlling stamps will be required of our customers in exchange for—

FROM 1st JULY, 1921.

24 Controlling Stamps will be presented with our Bottle "Red Stamp Brandy."
36 Controlling Stamps with one bottle "Gold Leaf No. 2 "Brandy."
48 Controlling Stamps with one bottle "Gold Leaf No. 1 "Brandy".
36 Controlling Stamps with One "Fountain Pen."
24 and 36 Controlling Stamps with one "Tobacco Pipe"
48 Controlling Stamps with One "Pocket Watch."
96 Controlling Stamps with One "Wrist-Watch."

(Sgd.) J. DENIS HENRI MOUNIE & Co.,
Bombay Advertising Office,
"Oomrigar Building"
Opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHADEO RAMKRISHNA ANOVKAR, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor .....Deceased.
LAXMIBAI, widow of Ramkrishna Dhonddeo Anovkar, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-first day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Acting Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 22nd day of April, 1921.

Messrs. MANILAL & KHER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C 9828

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

THE whole of the grass and Babool sticks falling within the cantonment area Santa Cruz, is FOR SALE, which can be seen at any time except Sundays. Please apply to the Cantonment Magistrate, Santa Cruz on or before 28th June, 1921. The auction sale of the above will be held at Santa Cruz, Cantonment Magistrate's Office at 3 p.m. on 29-6.21.

SECRETARY,
Cantonment Committee, Santa Cruz

TA C 9816

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. GULAMALLI HAJI KARMALI MAHOMED JETHA has contracted to purchase the undermentioned properties at an Auction Sale held on 22nd day of May, 1921, at the instance of Messrs. RUTTONSHA FRAMJJI UMRIGAR, PESTONJI RUSTOMJI UMRIGAR and JAMASJI FRAMJI UMRIGAR, the Mortgagees under a Power of Sale contained in a Deed of Mortgage dated 21 June, 1920, and made between Ardeshir Bomanji Shroff the Mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part.

All persons having any claim against or to the said properties or to any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All those several pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground together with the trees standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Water Field Road Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana and in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra District Thana and containing by admeasurement 4,842½ square yards or thereabouts and bearing the following numbers:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Entry No.
48	7	591
48	8	518
46	1	411
48	2	524 D
56	5	411
48	4/5/10	187

and all the above several pieces now forming one piece and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Nihalchand Waghmal partly by the property of Luis Francis Pereira partly by the property of Rajaballi Mahomed partly by the property of Rajaram Tookaram and partly by the property of Dr. D. Monte on or towards the South by the property of Rajaballi Mahomed on or towards the East partly by the said Water Field Road and partly by the property of Dr. D'Monte and on or towards the West by the property of Vincent Ghosal.

SECONDLY:—All those several pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground together with the trees standing thereon situate lying and being at the Water Field Road, Bandra Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana and in the Registration Sub-disrict of Bandra District Thana containing by admeasurement in all 2503¾ square yards or thereabouts and bearing the following numbers and particulars.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Entry No.	Boundaries,
46	8	562	East by the property of Dr. D'Montie and of Hussonally Joomabhoy, West by the property of Nihalchand Waghmal; North property of Dr. D. Montie; South property of Louis Francis Pereira. North by the property of Hassamali Jumabhai; South and West by the properties of Louis Francis Pereira, Ghosal Pawlo Ghosal and Mary Patronis Dias; East by the properties of Hassanally Joomabhoy the property bearing Survey No. Pot No. belonging to the Vendor also sold and conveyed by these presents.
48	6	188	
50	1-4-5	204	North property of Hassanalli Joomabhoy.
48	(Portions of 4 5)	187	South Municipal Hospital. East Water Field Road. West—Property of Mary Patronise Dias.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1921.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys

C9826

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIIVEN that Bai COOVERBAI CAWASJI GHEEWALLA has contracted to sell to our client Mr. ABUBAKAR JUSAB CHANDIWALLA, the property hereunder described. All persons having or claiming any share right, claim, or interest to in upon against or in respect of the said property or any part, thereof either by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, sale, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay Municipality and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 58, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, which will then be deemed to have been waived and considered null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the Chapel Road leading to Mount Marry in Bandora in the Salsette Taluka in the District of Thana, Registration Sub-district of Bandora containing by admeasurement one thousand and twenty-three sq. yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under House Nos. 11/2322, 11/2297, 11/2375, 9/2272 and bearing Entry No. 848, Survey No. 272, Pot No. 1 Gunthas 9 Assessment annas 8 and Entry No. 849, Survey No. 273, Pot No. 1, Gunthas 4, Assessment annas 8 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Alias Ped Dias, on or towards the South by the property of Allias Patell, on or towards the East by water drain and on or towards the West by the public road from Bandora to Mount Marry.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1921.

DUBASH & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C9825

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBYY GIVEN that Mr. PADAMSI BHANJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. JAMNADAS VASONJI MUNJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in respect of the property or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust, use, share, partition, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, 72, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of redeemed pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Hanuman Gully in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 287 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 542, New No. 2639, Old Survey No. 46 and New Survey No. 1660 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1445, 1446, Street Nos. 80 and 1 82-84-86 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Old Hanuman Lane on or towards the East by Lalwady Road, on or towards the South by the property of Kessowji Dharamsy and on or towards the West by the property of Bhawandas Dulabhdas Rangwalla.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1921.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C9832

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable property situate at Nizam Street out of Fort Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & Co. Auctioneers, will under insruction from and by order of the mortgagees Pestonji Nowroji Mowrawalla, Dossibai wife of the said Pestonji Nowroji Mowrawalla, Ardeshir Burjorji Lala and Kharshedji Jamshedji Khenia, being the Trustees under an Indenture of settlement dated the 1st day of December, 1898 and on account and at the risk of Hasam Mahomad the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 4th June, 1920, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 29th June, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 257 7/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nizam Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 227-230 and New No. 7539, Old Survey No. 1—1522 and New Survey No. 901 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6407 and Street No. 7 and bounded on or towards the East by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Dadabhai Nowroji Davar, Ardeshir Pestonji Dasar and Nusserwanji Aspandiar on or towards the West by a street which is between the said Nizam Street and Borah Street, on or towards the South by the said Nizam Street and on or towards the North by the said Borah Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerojshaw and Pana Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office No. 48 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo, Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BELGIUM WINDOW GLASSES, GRAMOPHONE MACHINES, STEEL GRITS, ROUND SUGAR OF LEAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the following:—

On account and risk of the concerned:—
One case containing 25 doz. stricking combs of 52 counts by 30in. 32in. 46in. 38in. 52in. 56in. 58 in. 60 in. and 72 in.
One case woollen cops Nos. 2 and 4.
One case motor accessories.

617 cases Belgium window glasses size 16 ozs.
257 cases Belgium window glasses size 24 ozs.
100 kegs Round Sugar of Lead each containing 100 lbs. in all 5 tons.
120 bags Steel Grit No. 5 in all about 6 tons.
On account of Messrs. Gunvantlal Naranlal and Co., of Ahmedabad.
1 case yarn 20s. American Ex. s.s. "Baron Ardrossan."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th June, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF 386 BAGS OF RICE & GRAIN SWEEPINGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. The British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 25th June, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 12 Shed Alexandra Dock the following goods landed ex s.s. Suraba

386 bags of rice and or grain sweeping

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th June 1921. at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 561-567: 543 to 59 and 11.
Case Nos. 27 and 28 Doongli Street.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1921.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 821.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th June, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands one Oliver typewriter, one Vicker's Hand Sewing Machine etc.

By the order of the party concerned:—
6 new carpets sizes 12, by 15, 12 by 16, 9 by 12, 14 by 12.

By the order of the executor of the one Parsee gentleman:—
Household furniture, sofa, chairs, blackwood carved table, easy chair, dining table, meatsafe, etc., etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents.

Re: Shivram Narayan Kamthi and others property such as one big safes, mehta box, chairs office table, bookstand, dry colours gadies etc., etc.

Re. M. C. Cooper's estate, such as anyline dyes and colours.
2 (two) casks sulpher brown.
2 (two) casks sulpher blue.
66 tins of Ralph L. Fuller & Co assorted colours.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrative General of Bombay and Administrator General of late Mr. A. M. Jacob (deceased)
Cupboards, sofa, chairs, dining table, dumbwaiter, sideboard, chest of drawers, meat safe, enamelled ware, crockery, alluminium, utensils, wearing apparels, etc., etc.

By the order of Postmaster-General of Bombay dead articles from Dead Letter Office such as books, wearing apparels, country boots, metal watches, used stamps sundry samples etc., etc.

By the order of party concerned—
One six seated motor car No. 3484 of Hudson 40 H. P. with six cylinders.
Carriages, horses, etc., etc.

BONA FIDE SALE OF FURNITURE.

By the order of the Executors of Late Mr. William Dunkersy, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 26th June, 1921, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Laburnum Road new Gamdevi the Household Furniture consisting of Drawing Room suites dining Table chairs, beds, almyrahs, cupboards, sweet tone Piano, milners' safe, utensils crockeries, etc.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTORS.

THE AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

By the order of Messrs. Payne and Co., the Solicitors for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Jivanlal Panalal and Bhagwanlal Panalal and on account and risk of the mortgagor Ramkrishna Mahadeo Chonker, pursuant to the power of sale reserved in the indenture of mortgage dated 4th June, 1920, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 6th July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following valuable property:—

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) situate at Mahim in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 242, New No. 3910, Old Survey No. 1/333, New Survey No. 1/1618 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4504, 4507, 4494, 4493, 4499 (a), Street No. 864, 864A, 867, 854, 853 and 869 (a) and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Krishnarao Pandoo, Church Road, on or towards the West by the property of the Borrower and on or towards the East by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees at their office at Mercantile Building, Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4827.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BUFFALOES.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1474 of 1921.

Nanjee Pasu and another ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Parsottam Hathibhai and another...Defendants

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 25th June, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Arthur Road, Lal Chimni in the stable of Jamshedji Rustomji Cabinetmaker, by order of Parsottam Hathibhai, the first defendant, in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to him by virtue of the consent decree dated the 15th June, 1921, and on account and at the risk of Bholabhai Dwarkadas:—

60 Buffaloes.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES ENGLISH WOOLLEN YARN.

On THURSDAY, the 30th June, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting indentor Aliahdad Abdul Vahad of Nagdevi Street:—

5 cases English woollen yarn 48/2 on Tubes including:—
1 case 433 lbs. marks B.B. 9372 per S. S. "City of Calcutta."
4 cases 1066½ lbs. Marks B.B. 9382/85 per S. S. "City of Pekin."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1921.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE STRONG MADE BY ORDER 12 IRON SAFE WITH STAND.

Messrs. RICHARD and READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 41 Esplanade Road at their Auction Room, the 12 very strong Iron Safe with Stand.

Safe will be on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lines

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRACTORS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, HOUSE BUILDERS, FURNITURE MAKERS AND SHIP-BUILDERS.

AUCTION SALE of a large lot of Padauk and White Chuglam Scants, Malabarwood, Teakwood, Cheriwood, Deodarwood, Sal Scraps, Junglewood, Mixedwood, Poonwood, Benteak, Mangowood, Paliwood, Oregon Pine, Manjangwood, Singaporiwood, Japanese Pine, Bullies, Hollow Bamboo, Mate poles, Teak poles, Teak pickets etc. etc. at the Cotton Depot Sewri, lately pertaining to the Timber Sales Committee of the Board of Industries and Munitions.

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 28th 29th, and 30th instant respectively at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) daily Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the cotton Depot, Sewri the above mentioned goods by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. M. Shah and Co., Messrs. Keshowji Mulji and Pirojshaw R. Vakharia.

A list of the goods and conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On TUESDAY, the 5th July at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of the proprietor, the Ordinary of the Archdiocese of Bombay, the Building Materials of the following row of Buildings for demolition and removal.

Buildings bearing Nos. 35 to 41 at Nedows Street, Fort, consisting of the old Arch-Bishop's residence, Press premises, shops, out houses, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read at the time of Auction Sale.

A deposit of 50 per cent. on the purchase money will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
SPLENDID NEW PICTURES!!
FRITZI BRUNETTE
In the 5 reel photo-drama:—
"The Woman Under Cover"
The editor of "THE LEADER" loves his most capable "reporter" and the love is reciprocated, The drunkard brother the only obstacle having succeded in helping the paper with exciting news unites the pair in happiness.
Also a rollicking comic:—
"HAM AN."
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!
WATCH FOR THE DATES OF
"OTHER MEN'S DAUGHTERS"
Prices:—Re. 1-8. Re. 1/-. Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

A DOUBLE PROGRAMME
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have the pleasure to announce
THIS WEEK
An extremely attractive two-fold bill comprising of one English 4-Reel Drama and one glorious Indian Mythological 6-Reel Film at the most popular and central
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
"Manhatten Madness"
(3000 feet)
An extremely powerful thrilling subject, featuring the famous
"Douglas Fairbanks"
and
A Wonderful Indian Production
"Goverdhan-dhari"
Produced by the Hindustan Film Mfg. Co., depicting the miraculous events that happened during the childhood of
SHRI-KRISHNA.
Wonderful Photography showing sense-staggering scenes such as
The Vision of the sublime Universe in the month of SHRI-KRISHNA—the uplifting of the Goverdhan Mountain, by SHRI-KRISHNA and other miraculous scenes the like of which have never before been shown in Bombay.
DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
Five Shows To-day and To-morrow at: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
New Churney Road.

THE EMPRESS
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LD.
RUNNING FOR THE SECOND WEEK AND STILL GOING STRONG.
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT
3-30, 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
"Vishnu Avatar"
"Vishnu Avatar"
"Vishnu Avatar"
In 8 enchanting Reels.
It Depictt the Soul-stirring and Wonderful Lilas of Shri Krishna.
It Contains the Most enchanting and Visualising Illusions.
See—Krishna's Playing with the Fairies.
See—The Indra's Wrath and the Lifting of Mount Govardhan.
See—In fine all the Lilas of the Lord of the Universe.
The Picture is one of the very few Master Productions of India and should afford ample object lessons to the Hindus and other Indians alike, the more so since it deals with that phase of the Lord's life, which was intended chiefly to shew to the World the Divine Interpretations of life and its work.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
URVASHI
or the
NYMPH CELESTIAL
Adapted from KALIDAS
IN 5 REELS
Produced by BHARAT FILM MANUFACTURING Co.
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST NEWS.
OH PROMISE ME
COMIC
NEXT WEEK
GEORGE B. SEITZ
in
VELVET FINGERS
A PATHE SERIAL
TIME
Daily 5-45, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-45 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

A Unique Opportunity.
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present this Week at their palatial Picture Mahal
Globe Cinema
(SANDHURST ROAD.)
An Indian Mythological Film of superb quality.
"Goverdhan-Dhari"
Produced by the Hindustan Film Mfg. Co., depicting the miraculous events that happened during the childhood of
Shri-Krishna.
Wonderful Photography showing sense-staggering, scenes such as The Vision of the sublime Universe in the mouth of SHRI-KRISHNA—the uplifting of the Goverdhan Mountain, by SHRI-KRISHNA—and other miraculous scenes the like of which have never been before shown in Bombay.
DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!
A Comedy in bill Programme.
Five Shows To-day and To-morrow at 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(SANDHURST ROAD).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW AT 9-45 p.m.
A THRILLING TALE
OF SECRET SERVICE
"The Silver Greyhound"
"Around the Town," Topical and Cartoon.

THE EMPIRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
No. 2 of the BIG FIVE.
By the Producer of the World's Great Film.
"INTOLERANCE"
D. W. GRIFFITH
Presents
"The Idol Dancer"
"The Idol Dancer"
"The Idol Dancer"
A LOVE STORY OF SOUTHERN SEAS
FLASHING EYES, FLYING FEET,
FLAUNTING THE YOUTHS WHO
WOULD HAVE HER,
WORSHIPPING HER DEVIL-DEVIL
GOD WITH
SINUOUS DANCES, APART FROM
THE EYES OF MEN COVETED AND
FOUGHT FOR BY RENEGADES OF
THE EXOTIC SEA ISLE.
Clarine Seymour
A New Star to Bombay as
"THE IDOL DANCER"
PATHE GAZETTE.
Next Saturday 2nd July.
NO. 3 of the BIG FIVE
ANITA STEWART
in
"Virtuous Wives"
"A Truthful Story of Married Life in New York Society Circles."

THE
MAJESTIC
Girgaum, Tram Terminus.
A filmatised version of the greatest poet of India, depicting scenes of the glorious East
VIKRAM-URVASI
featuring
MISS SENA AS URVASI
Lovely dances, gorgeous scenes
Don't miss this chance
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
PRICES AS USUAL.

PEARA SAHEB
of
CALCUTTA
King of Indian Singers
Famous for Gramophone Records
WILL GIVE
SPECIAL HIGH-CLASS
MUSIC CONCERT
AT
Baliwala's Grand Theatre
On MONDAY, 27th June, at
9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

DISCOUNTS.

London, 23rd June, 1921.

Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 5/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 1/2
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	6 1/8
" " 6 m/st	6 1/2
Bank of England Rates of Dst.	6 p/c.

COPPER.

English Best Selected Copper	£70 1/2
Standard Copper G M B	£64 3/4
Tin Block	£163 1/2

LINSEED CALCUTTA:—

June July Sellers	£20 3/4
1 one	Inactive
RAW LINSEED OIL.. Sellers	34/3
months June July Aug. sellers	
Rents 5 p/c.	£ 2 1/2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 17th June, 1921.

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.40
" " Fully Good	4.90
" " Fine	5.15
I. G. 1 Comra, Good	5.40
" " Fully Good	5.90
" " Fine	6.15
MG Broach, Good	7.05
" Fully Good	7.30
" Fine	7.55
Selects, Good	4.28
" Fully Good	4.78
" Fine	5.03

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 17th June, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
June	7 66
July	7 81
August	7 92
September	8 06
October	8 10
November	8 25
December	8 36
January	8 41
February	8 46
March	8 51
April	8 56
May	8 61

Tone—Barely Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 17th June, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
June	13/75
July	13/75
Aug.	13/80
Sept.	13/90
Oct.	14/-
Nov.	14/-
Dec.	14/05
Jan.	14/10

Manchester Market:—Business irregular, Improved cloth demand—yarn:—increased turnover

COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, 17th June, 1921.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
" " Sales of East Indians	500
" " Imports	...

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F G F Spot Ltd. D.	8 12
Sakels	16.00

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	11 40
	Oct	12 13
	Jan	12.78
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July	10 86
	Oct.	11 65

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 16th June, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
June	...
July	8.03
Aug.	...
Sept.	...
Oct.	8.41
Nov.	...
Dec.	...
Jan.	8.62
Feb.	...
Mar.	8.73
April	...
May	...

AMERICAN MARKETS.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 23rd June, 1921.

Futures at New York	July	10.87
	Oct.	11 72
	Jan	12.31

Liverpool, 23rd June, 1921.

Cotton Dely. Mid. U.G.P.C.	July	7.55
	Oct.	7.98
	Jan	8 20
	Mar.	8 31

London, 23rd June, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/3 5/8 Sty.
Bar Gold—	109/9
Bar Silver Spot—	35 1/8 Quic;

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/& 2/8 each.
" CASHMERE " Rs.2/8&3/8 each.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

June 24.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 327¼ and declined to Rs. 325. It then advanced to Rs. 328½ which was the rate at 3-p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 328. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 326 and closed at Rs. 329.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain quiet yesterday and the inquiry was very small and limited to high class qualities only. About 2,500 bales only are reported to have changed hands yesterday. Old cotton is neglected.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay 24th June 1921

Fully Good Broach July-August			329
" " Bengal July			346
" " September,			256
Fine Comra July			304
" " September			320 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 24th June, 1921.

F. G. Broach July-August,	...	328
Fully Good Bengal July,	...	244
Fully Good Bengal September	...	255
Fine Comra's July,	...	302
" " September,		318

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 24th June, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind			
" Punjab	272	258	241
M.G. Comra's No. 4	315	305	290
M.G. Central P. No. 1	345	335	320
M.G. Central P. No. 2	330	320	305
M.G. Broach	...	337	327 312
Southams 7	...	...	352 340 35

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 23rd June, 1921.

Cotton	13,915	Bales.
Wheat	7,136	Qrs.
Linseed	6,784	"
Rape, etc.	Nil.	"
Gingellyseed	221	"
Poppyseed	111	"
Groundnuts	498	"
Castorseed	271	"
Bhur	30,744	"
Myrabollams	899	"
Cottonseed	1,761	"
Mowraseed	27	"
Gram	3,748	"
Juwas	52	"
Mango	Nil	"
Barley	1412	"
Rajra	2,363	"
Coal	1,251	Tons

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

June 24.

Sterling B.C. T.T 1.3 3/8.
Sterling B.C. D.D. 1.3 3/16.
Banking selling D.D. 1.3 7/16.
Banking Selling TT 1.3 13/16.
Japan 198.
Hongkong 204.
Singapore 178.
Shanghai 275.
America 419.
Lyons 290.
Silver 35 1/8d.
Gold £5-9-7d.
Cross 374 5/8.
Belgium 47-30.
Italian 77.00.
Swiss 22.20.
French Cross 46.70.
G Mark 260.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 6½ per cent.

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

24th June, 1921.

	Per Maund,	Rs.	a.	p.
Spot	3/6	84	0	0
Do.	1	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/8	89	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	90	0	0
Do.	2	93	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 24th June, 1921.

	per Maund,	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	92	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	101	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	101	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	101	0	0
Do.	2	94	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars				
Panah tobe Joint		25	0	0
Copper English Bars		89	0	0
Brass-Bars		27	0	0
Lead		62	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates

6 30 p. m. 24th June, 1921. Bazaar Turnst

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	70	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 80	70	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	72	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	8	0
Toolseed, White 85-15	80	0	0
Toolseed, Gujar 75-25	75	0	0
Toolseed, Gujar 80-20	70	0	0
Toolseed, Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0
Groundnuts	68	0	0
Mowraseed	7	0	0
Barley—	49	0	0
Castorseed	50	0	0
Vrai Cotton Seeds	4	0	0

Forward

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April May			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Sept.	10	5	9
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May			
Linseed Sept.	16	6	0
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Toolseed Gujar 8515 Dec. Jan.			
Toolseed Gujar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Toolseed Gujar 80-20 Dec. Jan.			

PIECE-GOODS.

The week under review has brought some increased activity in the Cloth Market, and rupee rates of some styles have registered an advance. Scarcity all round has been felt in White Mulls, Shirtings and Jaconets. The demand has been somewhat better, probably owing to the belief that the monsoon this year will be favourable. Some further lots have been purchased from the sister markets by Bombay dealers in anticipation of better demand.

In Manchester Grey Goods the position has remained much the same as the previous week, but as stocks of well-known cloths are light, values have been well maintained. Drills have been easier and Jaconets have remained steady. Local Mill Cloths have been in better request and fetch Rs. 1-11 to Rs. 1-14 per lb. This is largely due to the *Swadeshi* movement which is in full swing at present.

White goods have been firm with a rising tendency, owing to the scarcity of stocks in the hands of merchants. There has been a good demand for Mulls all round for all styles worth from Rs. 5 to Rs. 23. Sacharilla heading Mulls in 40,45.50 and 55 inches by 19 yards worth from Rs. 9 to Rs. 11 are in better request. 53 inches by 20 yards Mulls have advanced to Rs. 23 per piece. 40 inches by 18 yards Mulls have shewn an improvement of eight annas per piece. White Shirtings in "W" finish worth from Rs. 17 to Rs. 20 per piece have been in demand, but stocks are scarce. "Seedley" finish White Shirtings worth Rs. 25 to Rs. 28 per piece have been in inquiry. Wide width Nainsooks 44 and 48 inches by 18 yards of the value of Rs. 7.8 to Rs. 9 per piece have been the chief attraction, and are ready taken up by the buyers. The only style, that is not in demand and stocks of which are heavy, is 26 inches Nainsooks costing Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per piece, which are drugs in the market.

The Manchester Market has been steady, but owing to the coal strike and the labour trouble, makers have not been anxious for fresh business. As definite delivery is not guaranteed, buyers generally have not been in the mood to purchase. Some offers from buyers have been found quite unpracticable. It is reported that the cotton dispute is within sight of settlement following upon the meeting of the Joint Conference of Employers and Operatives, at which it was decided to recommend an immediate reduction of 3/10 in the pound and a further reduction of 7d. at the end of six months.

The Exchange deadlock still continues here, but at Delhi it is reported that resolutions have been passed by the Association calling upon Indian merchants and British shippers to arrive at a settlement in a spirit of compromise and appreciating the policy of "give and take."

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Part No 2000	38	32 1/8	16	0	0
" 100, 000	46	4	18	8	0
" No 23 000	60	4	17	8	0
" " 2730	27	4	14	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	38	4	15	8	0
" Yellow House	42	36			
" No. 2510	44	36			
Dewhurst's "BIB"	36	4	26	8	
" "BP"					
" "Rupee No 8	38	4			
Bombay Co.'s No. 2500	44	36			
" No. 1500	39	37 1/2	15	8	0
" No. 6000	32	37 1/2	14	0	0
Ritchie's No. 516	39	37 1/2			
" " 4402	47	4	16	8	0
" " 1505	39	37/37½			
Forbes' " 651	39	37½			
Low's "Thanker"	38	4			

GREY DRILLS—

Peppercell's "Dragon"	38	40	24	0	0
Ralli's Mughal No. 454	36	40	16	0	0
Mirza's "Elephant"	38	40	23	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45	32	11	8	0
" " 19	40	32	10	8	0
" " 133	40	32			
" " 536	44	32	10	0	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	38	48	32	0	0
H.S.T.C. 40000	36	46	38	0	0
Ralli's No. 9689	33	46	23	8	0
Forbes K.B. 100	38	48			
" 151	33	46	22	8	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	61	18	....		
" No. 65	54	18	....		
" No. 666	54	18	....		
" No. 5089	60	18	....		
" No. 58	60	20	....		
" No. 1376	27	18	5	0	0
" No. 6310	36	36	11	8	0
" No. 1449	36	36	9	0	0
" No. 5353	40	36	14	0	0
" No. 2765			15	8	0
" No. 1703	63	20	23	0	0
Ritchie's No. 1500	27	18	6	0	0
" No. 110	37	18	7	4	0
" No. 229	42	18	7	12	0
" No. 250	47	18	8	4	0
" M/4M 36." 44" 45."	54	18	9	12	0
" No. 95	52	32	13	0	0
" [illegible]	40	18	8	0	0
" [illegible]			8	0	0
" No. 775	40	18	8	0	0
" No. 875	45	18	8	8	0
" No. 975	50	18	9	0	0
" No. 615			9	0	0
Graham's "Balcon"	54	20			
" No. 149	34	18	11	0	0
" No. 433	36	18	11	0	0
Greaves' No. 5000	27	18	5	0	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS

Ralli's No 7078/Dove	32	18	5	0	0
" Nos. 61/51			5	2	0
" No 1920			4	10	0
" No. 59650 T B	31	22	8	10	0
Graham's Nos. 98/8388	23	18	6	8	0
" 58650/37070					
Saraswati	33	18	11	0	0
" "Tiger" W/WW	34	18	7	8	0
" No. 50000			8	8	0
" Nos. 58340/58350/58300			9	8	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/8000/6767	32	18			
Greaves' Nos. 50000/60000			5	8	0
" No. 5000 T.B.	38	32	9	12	0
Ritchie's Nos 3500/4510/5520	28	18	5	8	0
B. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5000/5030 "Motor Car"			5	0	0
Bombay Co's EX/EXEE					

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms, viz. discount of 2½ per cent on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods.

The general meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association was held on Friday afternoon regarding the exchange resolutions, after the copy of the agreement had been distributed to the members for their consideration. It was resolved after some discussion, that printed copies of the said agreement, entailing a penalty of Rs. 25,000 for contravention of the resolutions of 22nd December 1920, and 22nd May, 1921, be sent to the six sub Associations for their opinion, which when received will be placed before the general meeting of the Association.

STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 27,676 bales and 44,372 cases of cotton piece-goods as on 31st May last, which shows a decrease of 2,040 bales and 2,601 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of cotton Twist and Yarns on the 31st May last stands at 8,023 packages which shows a decrease of 266 packages as compared with the previous month. The approximate total deliveries during May last have been 11,986 packages of cotton piece-goods and 5,302 packages of yarns. The imports during May 1921, of cotton piece goods have been 7,345 packages and of cotton Twist and Yarns 5,036 packages, including those from Japan.

COLOUR MARKET.

June 24.

The general depression continues in the Colour market. The demand is poor. The home quotations are decreasing. Alizarine 20 per cent. has decreased its values further. Alizarine 20 per cent. German is offered at Rs. 100. per cwt. Brahma and Cow Brands are quoted at Rs. 150, per cwt. Congo-Red has fair demand from the mofussil and it is quoted between 3/4/0 to 4/ per lb. according to quality. Benzo-Purpurine and Delta Purpurine had poor demand. Madrasi Fast Red had some inquiry. Crysophenine 3 G.O. changed hands at Rs. 10, per lb. Miscellaneous colours had no business worth reporting.

CHEMICALS.

June 24.

The situation of the chemical market is without any appreciable change. The tone is fair with an ordinary enquiry. The business transacted was not above normal. Among heavy chemicals, German Magnesium chloride has arrived in big lots; this tended to bring down the market by two rupees per cwt. however, demand slightly increased in the last two days and the bazar rate has been fluctuating between Rs. 11, and 12. Bleaching powder had good demand. German Bleaching arrived in big quantity, however, the stuff disappointed many a consumer of German Bleaching.

Among fine chemicals, Bichromate of soda English is being booked at nearly 7d. per lb., whereas, German is being booked at 6d. per lb. C. I. F. Bombay. Bichromate Potash is offered at 13-14d. per lb. The market rate for Bich-soda is Rs. 85, whereas for Potash is Rs. 92 per cwt.

The quotations are as under:—

Sodium Sulphide U. A. Rs. 33; Zinc Chloride, Rs. 36; Bichromate soda, 85; Bichromate potash, Rs. 92; Aniline salt—Rs. 1-3-0; Antimony salt, Rs. 2-3-0. Glauber Salt Rs. 6; Epsom salt Rs. 9; Magensium Chloride German. Rs. 11/12. Bleaching Powder- Ger. Rs. 24; Caustic Soda. Rs. 35; Litharge, Rs. 33; Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 52; Sulphate alumina. Rs. 20.

MILL-STORES.

June 24.

The market is in general quiet. Volume of business transacted is rather small. Healds have been maintained at Rs. 3-6-0 per 800 eyes. Home-offers have shown no reduction in values. C.I.F. quotation has been 48d. Reeds are steady without improvement in price. Fluctuations have been nil in the transactions of Reeds.

Among wooden sundries for looms and spinning departments, shuttles have had no liveliness English shuttles had comparatively better demand, whereas, Japanese are absolutely dull without demand. Slubbings are quiet. Rowings have had slight demand, but there is a scarcity of 11/16in. Rowings which have better inquiry, Skewers, Pirns both Weft and Conical have nothing fresh

The quotations are as under:—

Healds, Rs. 3-6-0; Reeds As. 0-5-0; Roller cloth (K). Rs. 11/12, Pickers No. 4, Rs. 75/85. Picking Bands, Rs. 2-12.0; Slubbings Rs. 45; Rowings. Rs. 36, Jap. Skewers 14in. Rs. 22. Conical Pirn 5in. Rs. 9. Warpers 5 by 8 1/2in (Jap) Rs. 60 Cyl. and D. of fillets Hs. 1-10.

HOME-MARKET.

Since our last report Home-markets declined rather heavily owing to non-settlement of coal strike, heavy July liquidation and slightly better use of accounts. We don't expect permanent improvement until July heavy liquidation is over. The following are the quotations in the Home markets as quoted and compared with last week.

Week commencing from 14th June to 22 June 1921

Liverpool	Spot	1921 8.40	7.66 —74
New York spot.	1921.	12.45	11.90 —105

Week commencing from 15th June to 22nd June 1921.

New York	July	1921	12.05 11.06	—99
New York	October	1921	12.50 11.91	—59
Liverpool	July	1921	8.21 7.55	—66
Liverpool	October	1921.	8.59 7.98	—61

LOCAL-MARKET.

F. G. Broach opened in the Bazar at Rs. 331 on the 18th went up to Rs. 338 on the same day again declined to Rs. 320 on the 21st advanced to Rs. 335, on the 23rd and closed at Colaba the very evening at Rs. 326. Our forward market did not respond to the heavy decline in the Home markets. We still recommend our friends to buy at New York January 1921, position and sell here Sept. Comras, which is a good and lucrative business in the long run. We emphatically recommend our friends to buy January, New York at the present level with an idea of holding it for a long time.

READY MARKET.

During the week under review the enquiry for ready cotton both by exporters and mills was on a very moderate scale with some concession in prices. The cause of moderate enquiry is owing to very high prices quoted for ready cotton here compared with American cotton. Total sales reported about 25 000 bales

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay 24th June 1921.

We have to report a quiet but steady market during the week so far as ready sugar is concerned with fair demand and prices remain easier. The holders of ready sugars are anxious sellers and meet buyers at market price. There is not much demand for forward positions and business has been done by speculators and firms in White Java July shipment C 23s. to 21/3s. per cwt. Free Bombay Harbour and August shipment C 21/6s. to 20/3s per cwt. F. B. Harbour Karachi and Calcutta markets remain quiet with many sellers and small business doing Java market ruled very irregular with many sellers and business has been reported in White Java July shipment C 13½ to 13 gilders and August and onwards C 12 1/2 to 12 gilders F.O.B. Home and American markets are quiet with no business to report. There is no news from Mauritius.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

TMO Rs. 31-0-0 equal. 28s. F. B. Harbour stocks 15,000 Bags.

Mauritius Rs. 28 to 31-0-0 stocks 28,000 bags.

Natal Rs. 28-8-0 stocks 200 tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

June 24.

Bars Gold Ready Rs. 31-6-0.
Bars Silver Ready Rs. 93-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/3-13/32.
D D on London 1/3-7/16.
D D on Paris Francs 290.
3 M/st D A Francs 320.
T T on Japan Rs. 199.
60 D/st D P Rs. 192.
American Cross Rate Dollars 3.75-5/8.
Paris Cross Rate Francs 46.70
German Cross Rate Marks 260.
London Silver Spot D 35-1/8.
London Silver Forward D 35-1/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 87.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-21 100-4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96-8.
3½ per cent Paper 59.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1936 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

The market opened weak, but after many fluctuations closed stronger.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2150, Bombay Cotton 1210, Bombay Dyeing 1715 xrt, Century 1150, Central India 4150, Colaba Land 2670, Crescent 695, Currimbhoy 1725, David 1610, Fazulbhoy 1600, Finlay 1050, Indian Bleaching 180 xd, Indore Malwa 670, Kasturchand 1530, Kohinoor 3130, New Great 885, Pearls 1175, Phonix 1185, Shapurji 405, Simplex 750, Swan 1085, Swadeshi 4430, Tata Mill 1400.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 690, Bombay Burma 590, Bombay Burma N I 167/8 pr, Bt Burma Petrol 15/8, Bombay Steam 305, Bombay Tramway 128/12, Bundi Cement 39, Indian Cement 350, Katni ord 280, Katni def 1390, New India Insurance 1 discount, Shivrajpur 31, Tata ord 111/4 xd, Tata Hydro 580 xd, Tata Hydro 965, Tata Off 92/8, Tata Bank 22/8, Scindia Steam 11/8.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Coneer and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Doon-sheeds to Railway-sidings.)

Description.	A Stock on 30th May, 1921.	B* Imports during May 1921.	C Stock on 31st May 1921.	D Approximate total deliveries during May 1921.	E Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st May. 1920	1919	1918	1917	16
1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales. 29716	5,943	27,676	7,983	—2,040	25,572	44,369	40,674	32,947	34,138
2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases. 46973	1,402	45 372	4,003	—2651	3,944	5,940	12,788	29,580	22,662
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-Goods	Bales. 1425	31	1,394	62	—31	877	1350	1266	761	242
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases. 3789	1,654	3,767	1,676	—32	1,240	1,352	1102	1,947	882
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages. 8289	5,036	8,023	5,302	—288	3,225	9016	10,344	6 222	9,821
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages. 1931	1,470	1,705	1,696	—228	2,031	4,014	2,612	2 701	2,869
(7) Copper—Brazier's	Tons. 1788	116	1,641	212	—94	1404	14	558	1,551	2,847
(8) Yellow Metal—Brazers	Tons. 1530	80	1 363	209	—176	1,568	344	164	548	1,138

*B. Including imports from Japan as follows (1) 4,174, (2) 41, (3) Nil, (4) 531, (5) 3,847, (6) 169, (7) Nil, (8) Nil.

N.B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Columns A and B and deducting therefrom Column C. It should be noted, however, that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures, therefore, while working out correctly in the long run, can only be considered approximate in regard to each particular month.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

(Registered) December 1911)

HEAD OFFICE—The Central Bank Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
LOCAL BRANCHES—(1) Mandvi, (2) Zaveri Bazar (3) Dalal street.
BRANCHES—Amritsar, Calcutta, Jharia, Karachi, Lahore and Lyallpur.
LONDON AGENTS—The London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd.
NEW YORK AGENTS—The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs	1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	"	1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	49,99,000
RESERVE FUND	"	20,00,000
DEPOSITS (31-12.20)	"	10,93,81,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500- from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS—for Rs. 5,000- and over are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

PURCHASE AND SALE of securities at best rates available effected without commission.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Managing Director.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. Neuralia, with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 26.

Public meeting, for presentation of purse to Mahatma Gandhi, organised by the Mandvi Ward Congress Committee, at New Clinch Bunder Road, in the godown opposite the Cement Chawls, 2-30 p.m.

The mail steamer Karmala, with outward mails of June 9, expected to arrive at 4 p.m.

Parsi Central Association Cooperative Housing Society, Ltd., Annual General Meeting, Hornby Row, 5 p.m.

Mahatma Gandhi to visit Santa Cruz at 8-30 a.m. for collections to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Meeting at "Viller Ville," Santa Cruz, where Ali brothers and Mrs. Naidu are expected to be present.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

KARNATAK SABHA

All the members and sympathisers of the *Karnatak Sabha*, are requested to meet to day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar's, Vithaldas Building Thakurdwar.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Volunteers of the above Corps are required to be present in Uniform to-morrow (Sunday) at 12-30 p.m. (S.T.) precisely near Musjid Bunder Bridge to preserve order and peace at the time of the public meeting.

LECTURE ON "VEDANTA"

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, on Sunday the 26th instant, at 6 p.m., (S.T.), when Shri Ewami Omkar, Satchidanandji will deliver a lecture on Vedant.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOODS

The Sabbath and Jewish History classes will meet at 4/30 and 8 p.m. (S.T.) respectively on Saturday. At 4 p.m. on Sunday Mr. I. A. Ezekiel will speak on "The Communal paper". Shorthand classes will meet at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday and Thursday.

"QUESTION OF JEWISH EDUCATION."

A lecture will be delivered by Mr. I. J Sopher, Vakil High Court, on "The Question of Jewish Education" at the Association Hall, Momnee Building near Parsi Statue, today at 6-30 p.m. Mr. S. H. Haskel will preside.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE OF PATWARDHAN CIRCUS,

In aid of the Depressed Classes Mission and Night Schools of the Prarthana Samaj, the Patwardhan Circus will give their performance today at 4 p.m. at Agri Pada. The public is requested to help.

TRAIN TRAFFIC DISLOCATED.

Yesterday evening, two goods waggons ... railed near Grant Road Goods Yard and the suburban Railway Traffic was completely dislocated. The Gujrat mail which was to have left Colaba at 8-15 p.m., left Grant Road at 10 15 p.m., and the other thriugh trains followed it immediately.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

To avoid clash, the Parsi Political Committee recently formed, has adopted the name "Parsi Rajkeya Subha."

Under the auspices of the Subha, Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha will deliver a public lecture on the "Eastern War and Britain's Responsibility," at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Monday next at 6-30 p.m. when Maulana Shaukat Ali will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Taroba will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 29th June.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MUSLIM STUDENTS UNION.

A special general meeting of the members of the Union will be held in the Union Hall, Chowpatty, on Sunday 26th June 1921 at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to pass a resolution of condolence for the sad and untimely death of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, the President of the Union for the current year.

WOMEN'S MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the G Ward Congress Committee, a meeting of all the women of Dadar and surroundings will be held in the hall of the Congress Office, Khandke Buildings, Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar, on Sunday the 26th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Avantikabai Gokhalay and other Lady speakers will speak on "Tilak Swaraj Fund." All ladies are requested to attend.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd attended the Kirkee Races on Thursday afternoon.

Sir Montagu Webb has arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

Mr. Percival Landon has left Government House, Ganeshkhind.

STEEL BEAMS
GEO. SERVICE & CO.
BOMBAY

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLONIAL NAVIGATION, CO., LTD.

COMPULSORY WINDING-UP.

(Before the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod C. J.)

(In Chambers.)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1915 and

In the matter of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co. Ltd.

Sir Dorabji Jamsetji Tata Kt. and others. ..... Petitioners.

The following is a full text of the judgment delivered by his Lordship Chief Justice in the above matter.

'This is a petition for winding up the Anglo-India Colonial Navigation Co. Ltd. The petitioners are the surviving trustees of an Indenture of Settlement dated the 7th day of March 1916, the parties to which are set out in paragraph 8 of the petition.

The trustees owners of a certain property known as Carlton House had agreed to sell the property to one P. D. Patell in January 1920, for Rs 21 lakhs. P. D. Patell in his turn agreed to sell the premises to the Company for a sum of 25 lakhs and it was arranged that the Company should take an assignment of the leasehold premises in question from the trustees. Out of Rs. 21 lakhs, only Rs. 11 lakhs were paid by the Company and in regard to the balance of Rs. 10 lakhs, it was agreed that the Company should pay the same to the petitioners on or before the 12th of February 1921, with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum and by way of security the Company deposited with the petitioners the title-deeds of the same property.

The petitioners say that in spite of repeated demands the sum of Rs. 10 lakhs and interest thereon has not been paid. Apart from the present proceedings, the Company after having received a notice demanding payment of Rs. 10 lakhs and interest thereon, did not pay within the statutory period of 3 weeks and at the date of the petition the Company is unable to pay its debts under the provisions of Section 163 of the Indian Companies Act.

There had been a previous petition for the winding up of the Company by one of its Directors, filed in December 1920. At that time the loan of Rs. 10 lakhs of the present petitioners had not fallen due. That petition was dismissed as the result of the meeting of shareholders called under the direction of the Court. Thereafter correspondence took place between the petitioners and the Company, with regard to the repayment of the loan. On the 31st of March 1921 the petitioners through their solicitors gave notice to the Company calling upon them to pay the sum of Rs. 10 lakhs together with all arrears of interest and stating that in default of payment within 3 weeks, they would make an application for the winding up of the Company. The Company replied on the 13th of April that the present Directors had taken charge of the Company only recently and they were arranging to pay off the monies due to the petitioners. On the 20th of April 1921, the petitioner's attorneys wrote "You have not sent us any reply to our last letter. Please note that our clients have no desire to incur further costs if an assurance is given to them that the moneys will be repaid within a reasonable date. If we do not hear from you immediately the necessary suit will be filed." Further correspondence followed. Although it appears that the Company were negotiating for a loan of Rs. 13 lakhs which would unable them to pay off the petitioners, they had not succeeded when this petition was filed, in raising the money and the petitioners remained creditors for the sum of Rs. 10 lakhs and all arrears of interest.

The Company opposes the petition; it is supported by certain shareholders while other shareholders support the petitioners. It is contended by the Company that the petitioners could not rely upon their notice of the 31st of March 1921, because they threatened on 20th of April 1921 to file a suit. But I do not see how that can affect the position of the Company. The fact remains that 3 weeks expired without the demand being met and the mere fact that the petitioners threatened to file a suit would not debar them from filing a petition for winding up. But even supposing it did, other creditors were entitled to take advantage of the petition and be heard on it, whose names would be substituted for the petitioners if the petitioners' names had to be struck out. The result is that grounds have been shown for making a winding up order, on a creditors' petition because the Company is unable to pay its debts. But it has been suggested the Company may succeed in raising a loan of Rs. 13 lakhs on 'Carlton House' and that out of that 13 lakhs, all the creditors would be paid off and that it would be useless to make a winding up order today if there was any prospect within a fortnight of the Company being out of debt. To that the petitioners reply that they have been put off for several months already by the promises held out by the Company that this loan would be raised and the petitioners paid out of the proceeds, but there is certainly no very clear prospect of this loan being raised in future. It is also pointed out, assuming that Rs. 13 lakhs were raised, then after paying brokerage and costs the balance would not be sufficient to pay the creditors who are before the Court.

SHAREHOLDERS' PLIGHT.

The debt due to the petitioners is Rs. 10 lakhs principal, Rs. 80,000 for interest and costs Rs. 1 lakh was raised by the Provisional liquidator in the previous liquidation proceedings and various other creditors are before the Court although it may be that the Company disputes some of the claims which are being made. I have ni doubt that the petitioners would be extremely glad to see their money and they would consent to have the petition adjourned for a fortnight if they could feel certain that at the end of the fortnight the monies would be paid. Through their counsel they have pressed for a winding up order and it seems to me that they are entitled to have it. Assuming that the petitioners and the other creditors who support them could not succeed in showing that the Company was unable to pay its debts then the position of the shareholders who support the petition might have to be considered. The question would arise on taking a general view of the Company's affairs whether in spite of the request of these shareholders for a winding up order the Court would feel inclined to give this Company another chance or consider it just and equitable that it should be wound up. I am told that there are 29,000 shareholders who are in a most unfortunate position. It is extremely difficult for any of them to collect the support of a sufficient number of shareholders holding the necessary number of shares, to enable them to take concerted action in any particular direction. It would require at least 10 shareholders holding 60,000 shares to requisition an extraordinary meeting and it is unlikely that the present directors would do so of their own motion. It is obvious and admitted on all hands that the Company could not possibly continue its business without a further call being made on the shareholders. When the Company was started, the shares were made payable, Rs. 5 on application Rs. 10 on allotment and Rs. 20 within 3 months of allotment. No attempt apparently was made by the Company to secure the payment from the allottees of the Rs 20 which was payable 3 months after allotment. But apart from that Rs. 14 71,000 are still due from the allottees either for their application money or for their allotment money. I am told some of these dispute the claim of the Company to keep them on the register. In any event, considering that the Company never attempted to collect this money, it would be extremely probable that it would be found impossible to collect much of it and what could be collected would be swallowed up in the costs of collection. So it would be very unsafe to rely in any way on the money which is due on the balance sheet from the shareholders. It appears from the balance sheet drawn up as of the 23rd of December 1920, that as against Rs. 75 lakhs contributed by the shareholders there is a liability of nearly 11 lakhs on 'Carlton House' while there are further liabilities of over 10 lakhs. The only assets would be the Carlton House. 4 ships which I am told are not seaworthy, three of them have hitherto been run at a loss, while one of them is still under construction in the shipyard at Cochin, the value of which it would be difficult to calculate, and a few rupees at the Bank which I presume have already been spent. It is quite clear, therefore, that the shareholders have lost of their capital which has been subscribed up to date and if they are called upon to pay a further call it would be problematical whether a dividend could be paid on these moneys and also on the moneys which have been lost. Therefore it is not surprising that Mr. Mulla's clients are anxious not to throw good money after bad. It is contended that it should be left to the shareholders to decide whether the Company should be carried on or wound up and that the Court would be going beyond its functions in expressing its opinion that the business which belongs to the shareholders is not a paying concern. It would hardly be a matter of opinion; it is too obvious on the balance sheet which I have just referred to and on the general information that is afforded to the Court from the affidavits that this business is not a paying concern and has no prospect of becoming one. However there is no necessity to decide at present whether it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up.

The winding up order must therefore be made. If the creditors are paid within a short time the Company can come and ask the Court to cancel the winding up order.

Mr. Moos appointed liquidator Mr. Giridharilal to act for him. Petitioners' costs to come out of the assets. Also the Company's costs, one set of costs to the shareholders appearing and one set of costs to the other directors.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BOGUS LOTTERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Kaveshwar of the C.I.D. charged one Khimji Cooverji Gheewalla with cheating in respect of Rs. 28,644-8-6 by starting a bogus lottery.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the case, while the accused was defended by Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-Law.

The prosecution story was that in the month of February the accused and one Narayanlal Kanjilal were reported to have gone to Goha in Cutch and received the sanction to start a lottery from Jadaji Verisalji, a Jagirdar of Roha, under Cutch. They made a "Bharat Hitvardhak Mandal" and in a handbill they declared the starting of a lottery for a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 and issued handbills and prospectus and started it in the beginning of March in the shop of Kanji at Masjid Bunder. They, then, started selling tickets for Re. 1 each in the name of "Shri Cutch Jaghir Roha Sunari Lottery." The drawing of the lottery was advertised for the 1st of April, but afterward they postponed it to the 1st of May. Thereafter, Narayanlal disappeared and Drosi Mulji occupied his place and they signed in the name of "Shri Sevak Samaj" which is altogether 'a bogus body.' Thereupon, they deposited a sum of Rs. 15,470 with Ranabhai Lalchand of Bechardas Manchand and Rs. 4,500 with the firm of Ludhabhoy Cooverji. On enquiries being made, it was found that Verisalji never sanctioned the lottery.

After further evidence having been recorded, the hearing of the case was adjourned.

THEFT OF CLOTHES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khiraz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Dixon charged one Baboo Jumakhan, a Mohomedan cook, with the theft of cloths valued at Rs. 598, belonging to Mr. Alfred Joshua, a Warrant Officer, Royal Indian Marine.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on the 16th instant at 3 a.m. when the complainant was asleep in his quarters in the Dock-yard, the accused stealthily took away the above property. When he found his clothes missing in the morning, he immediately lodged a complaint with the police, who subsequently arrested him.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy as that was his first offence. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to four months rigorous imprisonment and further ordered that he should pass three months of the sentence in the Released Prisoners Home.

RASH DRIVING.

Mahomed Kassum, a hack-victoria driver No. 166, was charged by Inspector Bird, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, at the Mazagon Police Court with rash and negligent driving, in as much as that he on the 22nd instant, while going towards Byculla, took a short cut from Grant Road to Lamington Road along the wrong side of the Road, and collided with a motor car which was coming from the opposite direction. He was drunk too, at the time.

The Magistrate convicted accused on the evidence and sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

INFANTICIDE.

A case of infanticide was reported on Wednesday from near Imamwada where a motor driver found a newly born infant in a lane. Information was immediately given to the police, who removed the infant to the Bai Motlibai Hospital where it was found that the child's face was pinched and it also showed signs of shock which resulted from exposure. It appeared to have born four or six hours before its admission to the Hospital. It died on Thursday of shock. The Police made enquires, but could not trace the mother.

DROWNING FATALITY.

On Thursday, last, Ganu Rama and Shanker Bhima, while going along Parel Tank Road, they found a Hindu lad, Bhao Bala, aged eleven, in the water in a quarry hole. Ganu jumped in and Shanker followed and they brought the lad out, but he died immediately. The lad was naked and his clothes were lying near the quarry. At an inquest held on his body the jury returned a verdict of death by accidental drowning.

Another lad, Baboo Bode, aged nine, years, was found dead on the same day, in a quarry hole, filled with rain water, at Naijan Road. At an inquest held on his body the jury returned a similar verdict as in the former case.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AT CAVEL.

According to Mahatma Gandhi's public call two public meetings will be held at 6-30 p.m. on 26th and 30th instant respectively to enrol Congress members under the presidentship of Shrimati Sarojini Naidu at Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Cavel Street.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS

DISTURBANCE AT ARTHUR ROAD.

ONE VOLUNTEER SERIOUSLY INJURED.

The anti-Liquor movement has been taken up at different centres in Bombay by District Congress Committee. At Arthur Road and DeLisle Road Junction a liquor shop was patrolled by the volunteers of E & F Wards from 7 p.m yesterday. About 7-45 p.m. three European sergeants and one officer in Civil dress were seen on the bridge of the Chinchpokli C. I. P. Railway Station. The volunteers were quietly performing their duties, when all of a sudden those police officers went near the liquor shop and ordered the volunteers to go away, which they refused and quietly went on doing their duty. In the meanwhile, bottles of soda water and lemonade were thrown from the liquor shop on the volunteers in the presence of the police officers and Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, Secretary, F Ward Congress Committee, who had been there to inspect the work. A crowd of hundreds of people had gathered there, soda water bottles were freely and frequently thrown on the volunteers and the public. A volunteer, Mr. Sadu Shiva Ratnu, an employee of F Ward Congress Committee was seriously injured and was removed in a victoria to the J. J. Hospital.

It is reported that one of the volunteers was arrested by the police and kept in custody at the police station. The volunteers, under the guidance of Mr. Nensey firmly stood on duty even after this sad occurrence had happened The attitude of the police officers and the liquor shopkeeper was positively rude.

SHOPKEEPERS' AGENT'S PROVOCATIONS.

Mr. V. A. Desai, Captain Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corps, informs us that the picketting of liquor shops going on at present in the city is not yet completely organised by the Provincial Congress Committee. The badges and marks for the pickets are not yet ready; and it is expected that next week the whole organization will be complete and work will be in full swing. In the meanwhile, some members of the public with what little help they get from some of the District Congress Committees have launched upon this propaganda and it has been found out that some liquor-shopkeepers, taking advantage of the fact that the organisation is incomplete, have hired 'budmashees' and ex-convicts who are imposed upon the public as "pickets." These fellows are hired solely with the purpose of creating trouble and though to all appearance they pose as "pickets" are liquor shopkeepers' 'agents provocateur' and the public is warned against them.

AN ASSAULT,

On Thursday night, Mr. V. A. Desai, Captain, Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corps, while taking rounds to see how picketting of liquor shops was proceeding stopped near a liquor shop (License No. 213) near Chinchpokli Bridge, where a Congress volunteer was being assaulted Mr. Desai alleges that the liquor shopkeeper after exchanging some hot words with him (Mr. Desai) assaulted him (Mr. Desai). The crowd around (mostly composed of millworkers) got excited and wanted to assault the man in return, but Mr. Desai implored the men not to do anything of the sort, as non-violence was their creed, but to suffer. Men, thereupon, did not retaliate. Mr. Desai further alleges that some one in the crowd having abused the Irani (the liquor shop is owned by an Irani) and run away, a volunteer of the Congress was roughly handled by the liquor shopkeeper.

TWO SPIRITED PARSEES.

Two spirited Parsees are among the pickets at the liquor shops. They are posted at a liquor shop situate at the corner of Lamington Road and Grant Road (just opposite the Bridge), and they are carrying on their patriotic work despite all the persecution by their fellow fastemen, who collect round them in hundreds and molest and villify them all the time they are picketting.

A PICKET IN TROUBLE.

CASE PROCEEDING.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, Sub-Inspector Patil charged Rahamat Akbar, a liquor-shop picket, with robbing a bottle of liquor belonging to one Rukhmibai.

The prosecution alleged that on Thursday last the accused was standing in front of a liquor shop at Ripon Road, where the complainant went for liquor. After her bottle was filled and handed to her the accused snatched it away from her.

The case has been adjourned.

PICKETING AT MANDVI.

A big picketting procession started on Friday morning at 9 from the office of the Mandvi District Congress Committee headed by Mr. Nanabhai D. Upadhyay. The procession passed through Koliwada Vadgadi, Masjid Bunder Road, Dhobi Gully, Nagdevi Street, Abdul Rehman Street, Paidhownie, Bhindi Bazar, New Sandhurst Road, Palkhi Moholla, Chinch Bunder Road, Bhat Bazar and other streets of Mandvi Ward, shouting "Allah-o-Akbar" and "Jai" of leaders. It stopped at all liquor shops and Mr. Nanabhai explained to the public the nature of the picketting work and requested every liquor-shop owner to respond to the call of the country by stopping drink traffic. Picketting begins this evening. Volunteers pour in. Great enthusiasm prevails.

ANTI LIQUOR CAMPAIGN IN F. WARD

Under the auspices of the F Ward Congress Committee the picketting of liquor shops in F Ward by volunteers started on Thursday last It started at 5 shops only but from Sunday next 17 more shops will be taken up for picketting. At each shop 3 to 4 volunteers are stationed. Those who desire to work as volumteers may enlist their names at the Deccan Volunteers' Cheap Grain Shop near Chinchpokli Station.

MEETING OF PICKETING VOLUNTEERS AT DADAR.

A meeting of all the picketting volunteers in G Ward will be held on Sunday the 26th instant at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Congress Office, Khandke Building, Lady Jamshetjee Road, Dadar, when speeches will be delivered by Dr. Savarkar and others. All volunteers enlisted and intending are requested to attend.

F. WARD PUBLIC MEETING AT CHINCHPOKLI

Under the auspices of F Ward Congress Committee a public meeting will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) opposite Lady Northcote Orphanage, Chinchpokli, to enlist the members for the Congress and to collect the Tilak Fund. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. Messrs. Jivraj G. Nensey, S. V. Lalit, Dr. D. D. Sathaye and others will address the meeting. All volunteers are asked to be present there at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MAHATMA GANDI AT MANDVI.

PURSE FROM BOMBAY TEACHERS.

A purse is going to be presented to Mahatma Gandhi by the school teachers of Bombay today at 4-30 p.m. at the Katchhi Dasha Oswad Mahajan Wadi, Khadak.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S VISIT TO MANDVI WARD.

Mahatma Gandhi has kindly consented to visit the Mandvi Ward for collections towards the All-India Tilak Swarajya Fund tomorrow (Sunday) the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. when a public meeting will be held, under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee, on a big godown opposite the Cement Buildings New Chinchbunder Road, Mandvi. It is expected that the Mandvi Ward will contribute its proper mite towards this fund. Earnest efforts are being made. All are requested to send their contributions to the Mandvi District Congress Committee and to attend the meeting.

INDIA AND MERCANTILE MARINE.

AN APPEAL TO MR. GANDHI.

Mr. Damoder Soonderdas has addressed a petition to Mahatma Gandhi.

He gives an extract from a German paper "Foreign News" printed and published at Berlin, February 1921, volume II, No. 1 and 2, being an article under the heading "The Importance of German Shipping" by Dr. Friedrich Hasselmann, Hamburg.

"The past is our witness that we contributed a very considerable share to the continued development and constant improvement of navigation. And it fills us with bitterness that we are condemned to inactivity in a domain to the general development of which we were able to contribute. Although we are stripped of all exterior means and although all future measures are subject to the exclusive decrus of the Versailles peace treaty, the love and the enthusiasm fir navigation is still alive within the German people. What Friedrich List said in 1843 has once again become the life-throbbing watchward of the day:

"The Ocean is the highway of the globe the parade-ground of the nations, the arena for the display if power and for the spirit of enterprise of all nations, the cradle of their liberty. He who has no share of the sea is excluded from the good things and honours of this world. A Nation without Navigotion likens a bird without wings, a fish without fins a toothless Lion, a knight with a wooden sword, is a Helot of mankind..

Another extract that he gives is from the report of the Industrial Commission.

"There is no reason why India should not be ready to man her own ships when they are built. She has already for many years past provided excellent crews for the ships of other Nations; and given facilities for Education in Nautical subjects and Marine engineering, she should in course of time be able to supplement these crews, at any rate in the coasting trade, with capable officers and engineers. There have been frequent demands on the Bombay side, for training of this nature for young Indians, but we have been unable to obtain any authoritative or helpful information as to the lines on which the subject could be taken up, and are therefore unable to dilate upon it. It requires expert knwledge of a particular kind, and could only be satisfactorily handled by a committee specially appointed for the purpose, as it would necessitate the establishment of at least one school of Navigation in the country and the provision of one or more training ships."

Mr. Soonderdas draws the attention of the Mahatmaji to the utmost importance of establishing our own Marine fleet, Marine University (like Southamptom) Marine schools and colleges, and shipbuilding yards, under National management of old and retired Indian experts in shipping who have either worked as marine engineers or managers in shipping firms, or as shipbuilders, or shipbreakers, or export merchants to foreign ports etc., and requests him to add this matter in the Agents of the coming sessions of the Indian National Congress.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

"YASODA NANDUN"

The new Swadeshi film "Yasoda Nandun" depicting the early 'lila' of Sri Krishna while in his foster father's Raja Nanda house at Gokul is a credit to the film manufacturer. We have lately been enjoying a host of Indian films produced by several manufacturers and we are proud to say that Indian films are now quite up to the Western Standard. Without meaning to cast any slur on any of the Indian manufacturers, we are bound to say that the Calcutta films are really enjoyable. The various mystic scenes of Sri Krishna's early 'lila' are very cleverly produced on the screen.

The Western films are full of adventures, robberies, murders, scientific burglary, adultery etc. and generally create an unhealthy influence upon susceptible minds. We have been crying for a long time to discourage the show of such pictures, but when a society has got used to cinema shows their desire must be fulfilled and to do that the best thing the film producers would do is to produce religious and mythological subjects which do not act violently or raise passions in the minds of the audience. The film "Yasoda Nandun", is of the above description and we recommend that the film-scenes should go and have a look at it. The caste in the picture have been represented by very well-known artistes of Calcutta.

INDUSTRIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Indigenous Industries Advisory Committee will consist of the following members:—

Director of Industries, Ex-officio Chairman; A. T. Arnall, Esq., Sir Alfred Chatterton, Kt., C.I.E., Ambalal Sarabhai, Esq., Cowasji Jehangir, Esq., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.L.C., G. B. Trivedi, Esq., M.L.C., Mangaldas Girdhardas, Esq., M.L.C., Rao Bahadur Raoji Ramchandra Kale, M.L.C., Government nominees; H. P. W. Macnaghten, Esq., M.L.C., Nominee of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; Sir Montagu de P. Webb, Kt., C.I.E., C.B.E., M.L.C., Nominee of the Chamber of Commerce, Karachi; Lalji Naranji, Esq., Nominee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

Ceylon had another rainless day on Thursday, Colombo is the biggest sufferer from this remarkable drought in the monsoon season.

SPORTING NEWS.

INTERNATIONAL POLO CUP.

AMERICA BEATS ENGLAND 11-4.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 21.

In the first match of the International Polo Cup at Hurlingham America defeated England by 11 goals to 4.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

AMERICANS' BETTER DISPLAY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 12 noon, June 24.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, Princess Mary, Queen Alexandra, Prince of Wales and the King of Spain were present at Hurlingham which was a brilliant society gathering. The American team consisted of Milburn (back) Watson Webb, Hitchcock and Stoddart and English of Lockett (back) Wodehouse, Barrett and Tomkinson. The ground was in capital condition. The game opened quietly but the Americans attacked and scored twice during the first chukkur. Tomkinson then scored for England whose team was playing strongly but were shooting indifferently. Each team then scored alternate goals until score reached 5—4 but at the beginning of the sixth chukkur with the score at 7—4 the Englishmen appeared to lose heart.

For the Americans Watson Webb played a very brilliant game. The American team were mounted on much better ponies and throughout the game seemed to play with more understanding than the Englishmen, who wasted chances particularly in the third and fourth chukkurs by poor shooting.

FRENCH TEAM FOR DAVIS CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

A Par's Telegram announces that Gobert, Laurentz, Samazeuilh and Blanchy or Brugnon will represent France against India in the Davis Cup.

CRICKET.

SURREY V. AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 24.

Eighteen thousand were present at the Oval when the Surrey-Australian match commenced this morning. The Australians won the toss and commenced batting on a wicket which was fast and in perfect condition. Their early batsmen were complete failure and the first five wickets fell for 65 runs but by lustly hitting Gregory managed to bring the score up to 213 before they were all dismissed. Gregory played a very lucky innings of 101 and gave several chances. Surrey fielding and bowling were good and for them Hitch took 5 wickets for 54. When stumps were drawn Surrey were 85 for 5. Their slow scoring was due to the splendid fielding on the part of the Australians.

SHIMIDZU'S SUCCESS IN FIFTH ROUND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

In the fifth round of the Lawn Tennis Championship at the Queen's Club Shimidzu beat Gerbault 6/3. 6/0.

Sleem beat Rocksavage 6/0. 6/0. Shimidzu played an excellent game. Gerbault made many good top-spin drives but was unsteadiedt by the Jap's uncanny accuracy and explosive power overhead. Sleem is notably increasing the length and strength of his drives.

LONDON CHAMPIONSHIP IN SINGLES.

SHIMIDZU WINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 24.

In the final of the Singles of the London Championship at the Queen's Club Shimidzu beat Sleem 6—2, 6—0.

ASSOCIATION FOOT-BALL IN BOMBAY

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The fifth match of the Hardwood League was played on the Cooperage last night between the Embarkation Staff and the R.G.A., the latter winning a hard fought game by 2 goals to nil. The Gunners played a better game throughout and were well worthy of their win. The Embarkation Staff started off with great gusto but seemed to shatter themselves against the superior bulk of the Gunners and at the end there was only one team in it. The following is the Hardwood League table up to date:—

Team	Matches played	Points	Goals for	Goals against	Won	Lost	Drawn
Bombay Gymkhana	2	2	0	0	1	0	1
R. G. A	2	2	0	0	1	0	1
K. S. L. I.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Y. M. C. A.	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Embarkation	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Brigade Staff	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
G. I. P. Institute	2	0	2	0	0	2	0

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, June 25, 1921.

BOMBAY'S PRIVILEGE.

Mahatma Gandhi said a way the other day, is a man who starts big concerns without any capital and soon becomes a millionaire. That is indeed just what is happening at present, though it should not be forgotten that Mahatma Gandhi always starts his concerns with a capital with which very few of us start, namely, abiding faith in his own countrymen. And if the Non-Cooperation Movement fails,—there is very little in it which can fail—, it will not mean any failure; it will mean only that Mahatma Gandhi overrated the strength of his countrymen, that they were weighed in the balance and were found wanting. But the happenings of the past few days in Bombay forbid these dim forebodings. We are reliably informed that the response to Mahatma Gandhi's appeal has been, and is continuing to be, so far satisfactory. But we do not know yet what the other provinces have done. So far as we know Madras's contribution does not come to more than that of any two talukas of Surat District put together. The U. P. are in no better case. And Bengal, the land of princely donations, and rich Marwari merchant princes, seems yet to be seized by an indestructible torpor. If we want to be true to ourselves we must assume that nothing more is coming from those quiescent Provinces, and we in this Presidency must bend our energies for a heroic effort. It is our privilege and we owe it to our honour to prove ourselves worthy of it. We have been doing well, and yet we feel that we have not done what we ought to do. We may emphatically contradict, in this connection, rumours to the effect that a syndicate of donors has guaranteed to pay down on the 30th whatever balance remains to be collected. We do not even wish the rumours were true. For why should the rest of the people abdicate their functions? Every man and woman, therefore, until the last hour of the 30th June has struck, will not fail to ask himself or herself if he or she has done his or her duty, if he or she has responded to the Nation's call for sacrifice.

But we had better deal with the question concretely. Have all the business associations in Bombay given their quota? Has the rich Millowners' Association, which must put a good deal of its profits to the credit of Mr. Gandhi's Swadeshi movement, done its duty? The Association, if it was so minded, could easily collect a crore. But has it even bestirred itself to give its quota? And what about the Sharebrokers' Association, Landowners' Association, the Cotton Dealers' Association, the Piece-goods Merchants' Association, and many another one. This "*Week of Grace and Privilege*" calls for emergency meetings of all the associations worth the name to consider what has been done and what could be done until the 30th. And we may now turn to the intelligentsia, headed by lawyers, solicitors and doctors. In the early stages of the movement, we heard much of vakils and barristers who were quite willing to sacrifice a large part of their fat earnings, in lieu of suspending practice. We appeal to all such to respond to the limited call of the moment. It was not possible for Mahatma Gandhi on principle to agree to a contribution in lieu of suspension of business which he honestly believed to be tainted. But it was quite open to the vakils to go and place before him what they could give. Have they done anything? Mr. Jayakar, we believe could have earned at least seventy-five thousand rupees, by now had he thought himself to be at liberty to practise, and laid that amount at the feet of the Motherland. Would practitioners equally well placed and who have sympathy for any item in the programme, contribute at least half of their earnings during the Non-Cooperation period? And why should doctors and engineers and architects lag behind? There is a dearth of volunteer workers. If there were enough people to go from door to door, they would easily collect a crore in the city of Bombay in the course of a month. But this is a moment where one need not be waited for, when one need not stand on ceremony. Any sacrifice that one can willingly give—anything that one reasonably thinks he will be able to curtail from his monthly expenses, during the period of self-purification, must be immediately sent to Mahatma Gandhi or to any collecting office in the city. Procrastination is no virtue. At the present moment it is positively harmful.

We may not, at this hour of trial, make any distinction between much-favoured communities and less-favoured ones, nor shall we draw any invidious distinctions regarding what certain communities have done or not done. But we may ask each and all—especially the Bhatias, the Banias, the Jains, the Marwadis, the Parsis, the Khojas, Memons and Bohras—and certainly we do not omit the Jews—if they have given their share. If everyone of the communities taken separately can easily collect the required amount, it is much easier for all to make up the total. The suburbs have destirred themselves in right earnest, though Ghatkopar has not given a tenth of what it should have given. It will hardly be improper, in the city itself for any prominent or enthusiastic worker in each and every chawl or building to go from door to door collecting whatever is lovingly given. And last, though not least, come the smaller salaried classes. We are gratified to hear that almost every business office in the city is making its collection. We urge the employees to put forth a more vigorous effort. For aught we know there might be many business and public offices where no collection has yet been organised. They should not wait for any volunteer to come to wake them up. We have no doubt all these offices could collect a few lakhs if an honest and earnest effort was made. We need not be told that there are a large majority of employees who live almost from hand to mouth. We understand that they would, if they so wished, be permitted to promise their share and pay it down after the 1st or 5th of July or even a later date according to their convenience. A lakh of mill labourers of Bombay can promise or give at least a lakh of rupees and shame associations which have collected nothing. We hear that the Ahmedabad mill-workers have already set them an example. Finally, let it not be forgotten that the present moment is the moment of supreme trial—an opportunity of a lifetime. The country has not yet called for any greater sacrifice than that of money—and it is a call which can be responded to equally by the prince and the pauper. The honor or shame of all will be the honor or shame of each.

A CAMPAIGN OF CALUMNY.

Mr. Besant, before her departure to England, was not sufficiently long in this country to be able to know the truth about the Labour exodus from Assam and to apportion the blame to the right parties. But her incredible hatred of Mr. Gandhi and the Non-Cooperation movement have prompted her to swallow any silly stuff poured into her ears and even after she had bidden goodbye to these shores she could not resist the temptation of having a fling at Mr. Gandhi and his followers. Any stick seems welcome to her to wield against these wily creatures. In an epistle indited at Aden on June 2nd and communicated to "New India," she, after relating that she had the story from two fellow-passengers—"one of them, the wife of a tea-planter"—that these "unlucky ones" meaning the Assam labourers—were called out by the Non-Cooperators, having been told that "Mahatma Gandhi ordered them to leave European service, and he would provide them with trains, food and clothing till they reached their homes", remarks that "it is quite likely that Mr. Gandhi issued no such orders and made no such promises, but in such ways do the Non-Cooperators work." Mrs. Besant seems to have swallowed also another equally entertaining story told to her and she regales it for the benefit of her readers and following. The story runs: The Viceroy invited "Mahatma Gandhi" to see him, and they met in a very large room. The Viceroy then took up a bomb, and flung it at Mahatma Gandhi. "Mahatma Gandhi", raised his hand and caught the bomb, and placed it on a table beside him. If Mrs. Besant relates this story to British audiences she may succeed in rousing the interest of the latter in spite of their preoccupations with labour troubles and Irish unrest. Mrs. Besant has readily accepted and passed on as gospel truth the "interesting information" given to her by the planter's wife and another nameless passenger. We do not know whether she would value with equal zest the testimony of Mr. Ambica Charan Mazumdar, who, according to "The Leader," is "a staunch co-operator, an old leader of the Moderate school of politics and an ex-president of the Congress", and who has stated that "the non-cooperator appears to have neither created the situation nor is he responsible for the present deplorable deadlock at Chandpur." As against the story of the "planter's wife," we have the testimony of the European correspondent of "Capital" that "in the opinion of a large number of people the tea garden labourer is now, and has been for a long time past, inadequately paid." We are afraid, however, Mrs. Besant will hardly find the time, in the midst of her anti-Gandhi campaign, to weigh testimony which does not help her case.

Mrs. Besant's calumnies against the Non-Cooperators do not stop with allegations of seducing labour from the tea-gardens. Mouthing some of the non-sense which appeared in the Anglo-Indian press, she writes:—"However, away went the coolies, walking, and naturally found no trains, no food. They were left stranded by their Non-Cooperator deceivers, left starving and unhelped. That is the way in which Non-Cooperators use their dupes. They get them into troubles, and callously leave them there. As with the Mahajirins in Afghanistan, so with the tea-coolies in the Himalayas." What evidence had Mrs. Besant before her ere she left this country, to justify these lying accusations against people who do not belong even to her own race? There are limits to the criticism of the sins of omission and commission of one's political opponents. But Mrs. Besant has been for some time past repeatedly overstepping these limits. We do not mind her harsh words towards Mr. Gandhi and the Non-Cooperators. But she must respect truth and should not lightly hurl in the faces of any Indians, however low, mendacious accusations. The conduct of the Non-Cooperators at Chandpur—their unexampled sacrifices, their splendid organisation and their unique humanity—will be writ in golden letters on this page of Indian history.

If Mrs. Besant thinks that Mr. Andrews' testimony is not sufficient, here is what the Bishop of Assam has said regarding the non-cooperators in the course of a lengthy report he has written on the administration and arrangement in "cooly" camps and hospitals at Chandpur:—

As one in no way concerned with the management and organisation of the coolie camp at Chandpur and yet as a constant visitor to the camp at Chandpur in my work of helping forward the task of repatriating the coolies, and having my wife daily assisting in nursing of cholera female cases, and living in the house of Rev. E. Goring, of the local Baptist Mission, who was similarly serving in the male cholera wards of the camp, I can give from first hand testimony an entirely impartial impression of the work of the camp and I think it more fitting that I should do so because the spirit of service for the poor and the suffering displayed in this camp deserves public recognition and has not been so far adequately recognised.

* * * *

Considering that the hospitals were merely improvised sheds, and that work was being carried on under very difficult conditions I think it was wonderful how comfortable and ship-shape the wards were made. The patients had straw under their beds and then a clean mat, kept carefully washed and disinfected. They had pillows specially made for their heads. More than Rs. 1,000 was spent on blankets as those in contact with cholera cases had to be destroyed. Temperature charts and clinical sheets were up over each bed, but by far the most admirable thing I saw was the spirit of love and tenderness which seems to pervade the whole staff. The love of the Doctor in charge, a man who believes that love is the greatest of all curative powers "infected" the whole staff and the gentleness and patience with which the volunteers, boys and young men nursed the sick, cared for infants, lifted and carried the weak, visited the numerous godowns and searched for sick people and in less serious cases gave them their daily dose of medicine, filled one's heart with hope for the future of India, when the adolescent stage, (may I be pardoned for so saying) with its enthusiasm and lack of balance has passed into that of calm and mature manhood.

Sir Henry Wheeler, in his white washing report, has tried to belittle the excellence of the medical help rendered to the labourers by the Non-cooperators and has falsely stated that the medical work was under a sixth year student of an unrecognised medical school. Here is, however, the truth, according to the Bishop:—

Let me now give an outline of the way the camp was run. Dr. Banerjee was assisted by the following doctors, each with his own hours of attendance, S. C. Bose L. M. P. Campbell Medical School, J. C. Sur, M. B. Calcutta, B. K. Bose, L.M.P. Mitford School Dacca, M. C. Karmokar, L.M.P. Medical School Cuttack B. N. Bose, M.B. Calcutta and two medical assistants N. N. Guha sixth year student and N. K. Brahmachary fourth year student Calcutta Medical College. There were in addition as I have mentioned two homeopathic doctors of the Ramkrishna Mission. A mistake seems to have crept into the Government Communique namely that the medical work was under a sixth year student of an unrecognised medical school. Under this staff worked the volunteers, 60 male nurses under Superintendent and 6 Assistant Superintendents, 20 stretcher bearers, 15 medical assistants 10 water carriers, and 10 sanitary police.

* * * *

The utmost endeavour was made by the last two bodies to prevent the coolies drinking water from the river. 150 "kalsis" (pitchers) of good drinking water from the municipal taps were carried daily from a long distance by the volunteers and distributed amongst the coolies. A water station was set up with 2 volunteers, in constant duty to supply any water required. The "police volunteers" had as one of their duties to warn and prevent coolies from drinking from the river, they had also to see that latrines were used, and to keep the camp and its surroundings from pollution, a very difficult task, also to make the people cook and eat outside and not in the godowns. This too I fear proved a counsel of perfection specially when the weather got wet, but I hear that the smoke though very disagreeable acted as a good disinfectant in the godowns. They also had to find out any sick person in the camp and get them removed by stretcher bearer to hospital and finally to see that the is kept neat and tidy which under the circumstances was wonderfully done. Besides this work of volunteers there were 11 sweepers employed by day and two by night and the camp under the difficult circumstances was kept remarkably clean. I have not mentioned the army of workers connected with the Commissariat and the providing of clothing for those in dire need of it.

* * *

It only remains to be said that not few of the volunteers owing to their heroic efforts became seriously ill and one of their number a young married Marwari with two children and both of whose parents are entirely blind, contracted cholera and died. He had been indefatigable in supplying cloths to those of the coolies, and specially of the children entirely destitute. And all his last thoughts were about these sufferers and never about himself and he died after giving final injunctions about the supplying of "kurtas" to the children.

We have published these numerous extracts from the Bishop's report to show that there is not the least foundation for the lying accusations made against the Non-cooperators that they failed to help the returning "coolies". We hope Mrs. Besant, when she sees the Bishop's report and other undeniable testimony which has been appearing in the Indian press, will have the courage to withdraw her calumnies and make whatever amends she thinks fit to the non-cooperators of Bengal.

Notes of the Day.

Fruits of Dyarchy.

Among the merits of the Reforms, as construed by the Moderate party, is the alleged freedom of Indians from tyranny of the kind practised in the Punjab. "The Reforms have made another Punjab tragedy impossible': so piped the minstrels of the "New Era." While "New India" was thus celebrating the millenium, Mr. B. P. Wadia, who had a taste of actualities at Perambur, indignantly asserted that the spirit of Jallianwallah Bagh was by no means dead, and once more the practical worker had to contradict the thesis of the arm-chair critic. On tranquil occasions, shootings and Gurkha raids are not among our experiences; but when there is anything out of the way, especially in the lawful revolt of Labour against unjust exploitation, the strategists of force again make their appearance and try to make short work of distracted people who are charged with irregularities of conduct. At Chandpur, they had a "*goonda* drive," as Gurkhas were hurled against men, women and children, and came out victorious. Far from seeing anything blameworthy in so wanton and cowardly an attack, the Government of Bengal patted the performers of the feat on the back. The people of Bengal rightly realise that official aggression is as much tolerated now as before the "new era." The immunity of offending officials seems to be the first principle of administration. Kittens, though born after the Great War, are still observed to chase their tails; and the burcaucracy is, in spite of the Reforms and the Duke, still conducting itself on the principle of licence and force without rebuke or shame. As Mr. Andrews said: "The autocratic methods of the Bengal Government and their reliance upon brute force have been exposed. It has been shown clearly, that the year of 1921 in no way differs from the year 1919. The so-called Dyarchy has been proved to the hilt to be the Old Autocracy over again, dressed up in a new garment." But the ministerial party will, of course, despise the testimony, because, according to the books, half the number of the Executive Councillors are Indians; and what is more, there is a team of Indian Ministers, amenable to the Legislature. In Bengal, it was ruled that the salary of the Ministers was not to be subject to the will of the legislature and the functionaries are now in every respect the creatures of the Governor or of those whose advice weighs with him. The Minister is not only a subservient functionary, but it seems that in a crisis he has no existence. Moderate interpreters of the law and the prophets used to tell us that the dependence of the Minister would be gradually corrected by the weight of conventions—after the British wont—and that he would have cognisable existence in the scheme of things.

The Tragi-Comedy.

Now in Chandpur, the question for decision was eminently that of Public Health, Sir Surendranath's portfolio, but that patriot never appeared concerned with it and certainly never descended from Darjeeling. The Chief of the Staff of the Governor rolled up incongruous issues and proceeded to tackle them himself. Indian opinion did not count in the least. In the words of Mr. Andrews:—

"In no single matter was Indian opinion in the Council, or on the Executive, of the slightest account in influencing the actions of Sir Henry Wheeler. I am taking the test, which the new Viceroy has laid down and am judging Sir Henry Wheeler by actions, rather than by professions. "A situation, which should have been dealt with primarily by the Ministry of Health, was taken in hand by the Home Department and decided by the Home Department." In Darjeeling, I was not introduced to a single Indian member for the purpose of consultation. The whole matter appeared to be settled by Lord Ronaldshay, Sir Henry Wheeler, and Mr. Donald—three of my own countrymen. This was the attitude there, although to my mind, as I have already said the question was primarily one of public health."

We have no doubt that when the Bengal Council meets, there will be a trumpery debate on the whole question, but a little sophistry of words, aided by the concurring silence of the Minister, will enable the Home Member to prove that it was all a problem of law and order, and therefore the ignoring of Ministerial and Indian sentiment did not matter. Any way, the Ministers after lying low, like Brer Rabbit, and saying "nuffin," are not likely to blacken their own faces by the admission of responsibility. But we ask what earthly use there is in maintaining this ministerial white elephant, if its presence cannot impart some restraint in the use of excessive force towards helpless people. If they are to be paid to remain sleeping partners in the going concern of bureaucrats and repressionists, it damages the cause of the people in that it enables vested interests to laugh at them, pointing to the dummy presences installed in their name. We do not assert the existence of a deliberate conspiracy, though there would be nothing incredible in it, but Indian "representatives" have been so aborbed into the system that they are losing all identity of existence. Mr. Andrews proceeds:—

"I do not charge Sir Henry Wheeler or Lord Ronaldshay with consciously and deliberately slighting their Indian colleague, but I do say, that the mentality of the Autocracy at Darjeeling is still unchanged and that the 'responsible government' promised by the Reforms Act—by which ought to be meant 'respect for Indian opinion and Indian initiative'—is still almost entirely absent. We shall see when the Council meets in July, what will happen. There will be some resolutions, to which the Government will give the usual explanations. There will be some questions, to which the Government will give the usual answers. And so the tragi-comedy will go on."

The tragi-comedy will go on, but we may assure the puppet-half that ere long they will have to answer for their part, before their own countrymen, and it will not be as pleasant as hanging on to the apron-strings of the bureaucracy.

Encouraging Indian Talent!

The following notification has been figuring for the last few days on the notice-board of the Sir J. J. School of Art:—

NOTICE.

There is a vacancy for a pupil teacher in the School of Architecture.

Applicants for the post must have passed the Advanced Examination in Architecture of the Government of Bombay and had first class office experience.

Applications should be addressed to the undersigned and must reach him at the latest by Monday June 27th.

ROBERT CABLE.
Professor of Architecture.

June 18th, 1921.

Do our readers wish to know how much salary is attached to the post thus advertised? It is the magnificent amount of Rs. 20 per mensem! At least that is the salary paid to the two existing Indian "pupil teachers" of the School of Architecture. The School also engages the services of a number of European lecturers who teach thrice a week, two hours daily, and who are being paid at the rate of R 20 and Rs. 15 per day (of two hours). That is to say, in the estimation of the conductors of this premier Indian School of Art, the monthly wages—we are compelled to call them wages, for they are no better—of an Indian who has "passed the Advanced Examination in Architecture of the Government of Bombay" and who has "had first class office experience" to boot, need not exceed the honorarium paid to a European lecturer for two hours' teaching. Who will say after this that the Education Department of this Presidency—now a "Transferred" Department too, with an Indian Minister, at the head!—does not encourage Indian talent and does not remunerate Indians sufficiently for their labours? And yet, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, if we may recall the circumstance, was, in his non-official days, loud in his outcry against the management of the School of Art and had gone to the extent of moving a resolution in the Legislative Council two years ago, suggesting the creation of an advisory board for the School. Government accepted the suggestion, though reluctantly, but what has become of the Committee no one knows outside the Education Department. Has Mr. Paranjpye "changed his views," like Mr. Churchill, since entering the portals of the Secretariat? Regarding the advertisement put up by Mr. Cable, we are afraid no Indian graduate from the school of Architecture will aspire at present to eke out his livelihood in this manner on Rs. 20 per mensem.

NEAR EAST MUDDLE.

LORD CURZON'S VISIT TO PARIS.

POSTPONING GREEK OFFENSIVE-A BASIC FEATURE.

ACTIVE GREEK MILITARY PREPARATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

It is assumed that Lord Curzon's visit to Paris is for the purpose of reaching a provisional accord with France regarding the delicate position in the Near East, the basic features of which have been little changed recently save by postponement of the Greek offensive. In this connection a telegram from Smyrna reports that the Greek military preparations continue with unabated activity.

A telegram from Angora reports continuance of the violent scenes in the National Assembly where the Moderates came into collision with the the Extremists and fired at each other.

Lord Curzon's coming conference with M. Briand regarding the Near East is welcomed by the newspapers, many of which believe that the Silesian question will also be raised.

DELIMITATION OF PALESTINE FRONTIER.

AN ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION TO BE CONSTITUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

A telegram from Beirut says as the result of Sir Herbert Samuel's visit, an Anglo-French Commission of Delimitation of the Frontier of Palestine and Syria will be constituted and presided over by French and British Colonels.

The French columns operating in North Syria have compelled a number of tribes to submit.

SEQUEL TO BOMBARDMENT OF TURKISH TOWN.

BLACKSEA LIGHTHOUSES EXTINGUISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

Constantinople.—Following upon the bombardment of the Turkish towns all Black Sea lighthouses have been extinguished.

YUSUF KEMAL LEAVING FOR ROME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

An Angora telegram says Yussuf Kemal is leaving for Rome on a special mission.

EASTERN PROBLEMS.

THE CURZON-BRIAND CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 24.

Paris.—Lord Curzon and M. Briand conferred to-day. Their discussion covered general foreign policy and particularly the Eastern Problems. The Italian Ambassador was invited to participate in the discussions.

THE ENTENTE AND NEW GREEK OFFENSIVE.

THE "TEMPS" ON LORD CURZON'S PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 12 noon, June 24.

Paris.—Welcoming Lord Curzon's arrival in Paris. The "Temps" suggests that Lord Curzon's programme is that the Entente should intervene before the new Greek offensive begins and should propose certain peace conditions to both the Turks and the Greeks. If the Greeks refuse they should be left to their rate and if the Turks refuse Greeks should be assisted.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER EXHIBITION.

BRAZIL GETS GOLD TROPHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 12 noon, June 24.

The International Rubber Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, came to conclusion to-day. The gold trophy for the best exhibit of Rubber was awarded to Government of Brazil. Gold Medals were awarded to the Governments of Ceylon and the Malaya and six silver cups were awarded to the managers of various Rubber Estates.

Professor Wyndhara Dunstan in presenting the prizes said that the Exhibition had been most successful and had done much good to Rubber Industry.

The Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore have instructed all District and Sessions Judges of the Punjab to give precedence to all suits relating to Gurdwaras and Shrines in future.

MINERS' BALLOT.

STOPPAGE TO CONTINUE.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVT. PROBABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

After the meeting of the Miners' Executive Mr. Hodges announced that in view of the Ballot decision stoppage would continue. It is stated, however, that in view of the expiry to-morrow of the Government's offer of ten millions, further negotiations with the Government are probable.

THREATENED NATIONAL ACTION.

MINER'S EXECUTIVE INVITE ALL TRADE UNIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

The Miners' Executive to-day decided to ask all the Trades Unions affected by the wage disputes to meet them shortly with the object of taking national action with the miners to secure mutual demands. Mr. Hodges said this implied a General Strike, if the other Unions were agreeable.

APPEAL FOR A GENERAL STRIKE.

COAL DEADLOCK TO BE WORSE THAN EVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

The decision of the Miners' Executive to appeal for a General Strike comes like a bombshell and makes the coal deadlock worse than ever. The Government's grant automatically lapses and the Miners will no longer have an opportunity of resuming work with initial reduction not exceeding a florin daily. The position of the Executive is embarrassing, as they are aware of a movement in the Coalfields in favour of resumption in spite of the ballot in which only 64 per cent. of the Miners voted. In view of the Triple Alliance failure, it is not considered likely that they other Unions will contemplate stoppage.

WAGES SETTLEMENT ACCEPTED.

MILLS TO RE-OPEN ON MONDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

At a meeting of the Manchester United Textile Workers, which represents all branches of cotton operatives, it was decided by 266 votes to 227 to accept the wages settlement recently negotiated Most of the mills will re-open on Monday.

COTTON DISPUTE.

A HITCH IN SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

A hitch has occurred in the settlement of the cotton dispute. It appears that a meeting of operatives' delegates in Manchester ended in a hubbub and confusion and the vote in favour of acceptance of the terms was challenged. Subsequently the negotiating committees of the Employers and the Employees who met to sign the agreement decided to adjourn until June 24th to give some of the workers' organisations the opportunity of consulting their districts.

FRANCO-AFGHAN ENTENTE.

AFGHAN MISSION INTERVIEWS M. BRIAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 12 noon, June 24.

Paris.—At an interview with M. Briand, the Head of the Afghan Mission referred to the great importance the Amir attached to France's sympathy with the Mussulman Countries of Asia for the establishment of friendly relations between Afghanistan and France.

M. Briand replied he did not doubt that such sympathy would greatly contribute to the opening of fresh cordial Franco-Afghan relations.

UNITED STATES AND ALLIED MANDATES.

LEAGUE COUNCIL'S LETTER TO PREMIERS FOR SOLUTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

Paris.—M. Dacunha, the Acting President of the Council of the League of Nations has addressed a letter to the Premiers of Britain, France, Italy, and Japan inviting them to make every effort to reach a solution of the points under discussion between them and the United States with regard to the mandates, in order to enable the Council of the League to settle the whole question of mandates before the next meeting of the Assembly of the League.

TRAIN THEFTS ON G.I.P.

RETICENCE OF RY. AND POLICE OFFICIALS.

WILL RACIAL CONSIDERATION PREVAIL?

(By our Special Commissioner.)

IGATPURI, June 23.

The report of the Train thefts on the G. I. P. published in the "Chronicle" last week has caused a great sensation not only here but all along the line. It appears, from further enquires, that the police are still continuing investigation of the whole affair.

Mr. Bailey D. S. P., who arrived here last Saturday, left the same evening for Poona after confabulating in the waiting room with the Police Inspector and Sub-Inspector.

The facts so far are practically as stated already in my last report. Reticence of railway and police officials to vouchsafe information is greater than before. It seems, however, that no further arrests have been made, and no more property recovered. Evidently the reticence of the authorities concerned and their undoubted desire to ensure strict secrecy, has led to an apprehension in some quarters, not altogether unjustified by past experience, that racial considerations may, in the end, overcome a sense of fairplay, so far as to result in condonation of the conduct of the principal culprits while poor helpless Indian subordinates and menials may be harassed. I have been assured that the railway management is anxious to run to earth the whole crime, and it would be reassuring to all concerned if a definite statement were officially made stating the exact position at present.

ARTICLE 393 OF PEACE TREATY

IS IT BEING EVADED BY CERTAIN GOVTS.?

Mr. D. Chaman Lall, General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, sends the following communication to the Press:—

Last year, the All-India Trade Union Congress appointed its representatives and advisers to the International Labour Conference. A representation concerning these appointments on behalf of organised Labour in India was duly forwarded to the Government of India. Information has now been received from the Amsterdam International Federation that that body, representating thirty million workers has passed a resolution instructing its bureau to approach the Labour Office for an explanation of the rumours that, certain Governments are attempting to evade article 393 of the Peace Treaty by the appointment of labour delegates for the next General Conference of the International Labour Office at Geneva without any understanding with the most representative organisations of the workers of certain countries. The bureau has been instructed to take prompt measures should the rumours prove true. This refers particularly to India and is necessarily of great interest to the Labour movement.

SINN FEIN CENSUS.

IRISH REPUBLICANS REFUSE TO FILL UP FORMS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

Information has been received in official quarters that the Sinn Fein Parliament has ordered all citizens of the Irish Republic in Great Britain to refuse to fill up the census papers.

BARCELONA'S MAYOR SHOT

INJURY NOT SERIOUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 24.

Barcelona.—Four individuals fired several revolver shots at the Mayor while en route for the Town Hall this morning. One shot struck the Mayor in the side but his injury is not serious. Their Majesties the King and the Queen of Spain have sent him a message of sympathy.

MR. TAGORE AT VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

Vienna.—Mr. Tagore has arrived. He is delivering a public lecture to-morrow after which he proceeds to Prague and Paris.

AMERICAN LOANS TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 24.

Washington.—The Cabinet has decided to ask the Congress to authorise the conversion of the European Loans into interest bearing certificates which could be absorbed by the American Business Houses.

With a view to investigate into the possibility of developing fisheries industry in the United Provinces, Mr. E. H. H. Edye, I.C.S., has been selected by the Government to make preliminery enquiry. Mr. Edye will do this work in addition to his duties as Superintendent of census operations.

AHMADIYYA DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

PLEA FOR CHANGED ANGLE OF VISION.

RESTORATION OF SMYRNA DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 23.

This morning the Viceroy received and replied to an address by a deputation of 33 representatives of the Ahmadiyya community among Mahomedans.

The deputation emphasised that the Ahmadiyya community was founded by Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Kadian, a Punjab Chief thirty-one years ago, and was started with the object of launching a campaign against the foolish, un-Islamic and unpeaceful doctrines about Jehad among the Moslem world. The community was enjoined by their Imam to remain perfectly loyal to the Government under which they lived and never to disturb the peace of the country. As a religious duty, therefore, they had been loyal to Government in times of war and internal agitation and meant to remain unswerving in their loyalty to help the Viceroy in his arduous task of maintaining and promoting peace and order in the land.

ARROGANCE OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

Touching the present political situation, they firmly believed that the present state of unrest was due, not to Lord Chelmsford's administration, but to a long chain of political events and no amount of liberal and generous policy could remedy it. The only solution in their opinion was that both rulers and ruled should be made to realise fully that they were not infallible but only human and therefore liable to err. As the attitude of Indians was a consequence of the attitude of British Officers and as it was easier to reform a particular class of men than a whole people, it would be better, therefore, if a healthier spirit could be infused in British Officers who should admit their mistakes, whenever they occurred without fear of prestige and should treat Indians as brothers. The next aim of the Viceroy should be the obliteration of distinctions not only between different races but also between rulers and the ruled. Then and, not till then would there be peace in the land.

"RESTORE SMYRNA AND THRACE."

Touching foreign problems, the deputation emphasised the need for better treatment of Indians in British Colonies and urged publication of such efforts as the Government of India might make to achieve that end. Referring to the Near East, the deputation pointed out that, while their community did not acknowledge the Sultan of Turkey as Khalifa of the Muslims, they felt sympathy with the Turkish Government in her affliction and pressed that if after fifty years. Alsace Lorraine be restored to France, there was no reason why Smyrna and Thrace be not similarly restored to Turkey in spite of the present settlement. More important still was the question of the independence of Hedjaz. Recent cables tended to strengthen the misgivings that arrangements regarding the Hedjaz administration amounted to complete subjection, with this difference that Great Britain would rule Hedjaz not directly but through a Moslem Chief. If the Hedjaz Government was not able to take care of itself independently, it should be put under Turkish control, subject to the same conditions under which Mr. Churchill proposed to place it under British control. They hoped that the Viceroy would warn the Home Government against the consequence of such a fatal step.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy, replying to the address, said:—

Gentlemen, I am glad to have the opportunity to-day to meet you, the representatives of the Ahmadiyyah community, and to thank you for the congratulations which you have been good enough through your Secretary to express in the address to me upon my assumption of the office of Viceroy of India.

I have listened with very deep interest to the account of the origin and growth of your community, and have heard with real satisfaction of the local services which your community has been able to render to the King-Emperor. Let me say that I was impressed on the introduction of your members by finding so many representatives of different professions and of different avocations of life and in particular. May I be permitted to say how pleased I was to find that among the members of this deputation, to-day, were the two sons of the Holy founder of your religion, and again let me add that it was a special satisfaction to see amongst you so many who, by their costume, by the uniform they wear, and the medals upon their breasts, are clearly ready to defend with their lives the future as they have done in the past whenever the necessity may come. The loyalty that they owe to their King-Emperor, the services of your community, let me assure you, are not less appreciated by me than by my predecessors. I congratulate you heartily on the spirit of loyalty which you have displayed sometimes in the face of very great difficulties as well as on the measure of assistance which you have been able to render.

You have referred in moderate language to the momentous problems with which my Government is connected and you have made certain suggestions with regard to them. You have particularly referred to certain difficulties with which the Government is confronted in the Near East, and upon that you laid special stress. Reference is also to be found to other difficulties such as internal problems and the conditions of Indians and a recognition of citi-

(Continued on next page)

MALEGAON RIOTS.

BAIL APPLICATION REFUSED.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(By our Special Commissioner.)

MALEGAON, June 24.

On the Court re-assembling to-day, Mr. Pradhan, Government Pleader, applied to the Magistrate withdrawing all charges against the accused Farzan Kassamally, lad of nine years, and Abdul Gaffar, a leper, for the simple reason, he said, that one was too young and the other was physically incapable of committing any violence. The accused were both discharged.

The second application made by the Government Pleader was for a joint trial of the accused on all charges.

Mr. Azad, counsel for defence, enquired if there was going to be any approver, and was informed by the prosecution that, in this Court at any rate there would be no approver.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Mr. Azad next made an application for bail on behalf of Tatyasahib Khare Kishandas, a nephew of Balusa Sakarchand and Moulvi Abdul Karim. Speaking for each of the accused, individually, the counsel said that accused Khare was a gentleman of some standing at Malegaon. He was in the town from the date of the occurrence to the date of his arrest, on the 12th June. If the police wanted him, it was strange and mysterious they did not think of arresting him until eight to ten weeks after the occurrence. If there was any evidence at all, the police ought to have known it long before. Counsel continuing said his instructions were that the accused was instructing the learned pleader for defence. There were other reasons. The accused was arrested on the 12th June, that is to say, after the defence counsel had left Malegaon. Counsel then referred to the visit of the Maharashtra Congress Enquiry Committee and to the fact of the accused having given evidence before it. Counsel disclosed the fact because it had come to the knowledge of the police, and there was some significance that the accused should have been arrested just the day after the counsel had left Malegaon.

Mr. Azad, proceeding, mentioned it was fair to the Court that the prosecution should mention evidence against Mr. Khare. He then referred to Section 497, Cr. P. C.; and reading it emphasized the point that if in a magistrate's opinion there were no reasonable grounds for believing the accused were guilty, though charges against them were non-bailable, they could be bailed out. Referring to the conduct of the police in arresting Mr. Khare and others, counsel said that the police were practically provoking the defence to use strong language. It was a deliberate attempt, he said, at breaking the back of the defence in a most scandalous and outrageous manner. Here were some influential people who, it was well-known, were assisting the defence and they were all being laid by the heels by the police. Counsel hoped any attempt of this description would not be indulged again. His remarks applied to the case of other accused. The Court would be amazed to hear that the only reason for the police to indulge in these things with a view to foil the strength of the defence, was by getting hold of the men instructing the defence.

The second man for whom he spoke, said counsel, was Mr. Kishendas. He was present in the Court on the 10th and the 11th June, at both sittings. In fact Mr. Kishendas copied, for the defence, the list of witnesses. The accused, as a nearest relative of Mr. Balusa, was instructing Mr. Karandikar. He was also examined before the Enquiry Committee, and it was a shameless thing that the police should be so free to rough handle the liberties of the people. Of the third accused, Mr. Sakarchand, the same remarks held good. He was also helping the defence. Counsel hoped it would not be said anyone helping the defence, committed a crime. The police might think so, but it was the duty of the Court to correct the police. There was another man, Mr. Narayan Rao, but he was on a separate charge-sheet and his case was left over.

FETCHING COUNSEL A CRIME?

Counsel finally mentioned the case of one Moulvi Abdul Karim. He was arrested on the 30th May, that is, two days after the disposal of the first remand, by Mr. Chaubal, Resident Magistrate. The accused's fault was he had come down from Bombay with a counsel. The accused was produced, continued counsel, before the Rao Sahib who is in charge of everything and everybody here. He was asked by the Rao Sahib "Oh, you went to Bombay to bring counsel," when the accused replied in the affirmative. After being detained till the evening on the 29th May, he was let go. On the 30th he was again sent for, and promptly locked up. He was then told by the Rao Sahib there was evidence against him to show that when the Sub-Inspector was beaten to death he was holding a lantern. Counsel asked for protection for the accused against such a treatment. It was disgraceful that it should happen.

MALEGAON CITIZENS' FEAR.

Proceeding, the counsel said that the Court might call upon the prosecution to produce evidence against these men so that the Court might assess the value of such evidence in dealing with the application in the proper spirit. Counsel pointed out there was existing a feeling that nobody was safe at Malegaon. If the tactics of the police were not nipped in the bud, he doubted whether the whole population might not find its way to the arsenal. This man Kokje, counsel continued, had the audacity to tell him when he was outside speaking to one of the accused last time, to come up and listen to what he was saying, when he asked him what business had he to be listening there. He said, in his quaint and Gilbertian English, he was in charge of everything and everybody, and as he was going, he said, he knew why he was asking. Apart from the beauty of the Rao Sahib's English, said the counsel, that as an investigating officer he had no business with the accused

(Continued on page 10)

DYARCHY IN CENTRAL GOVT?

RUMOURED "REFORM."

PANDIT MALVIYA AS HOME MEMBER?

In the course of his letter (which we are obliged to hold over for pressure of space) our Simla correspondent writes, that it is talked in very responsible quarters that the Viceroy is contemplating a further step in the grant of reforms, more especially in the Central Government. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's suggestion through the "Servant of India" for the introduction of Dyarchy in the Central Government is therefore, understood to be a feeler in this matter.

PANDIT MALVIYA AS HOME MEMBER?

Our correspondent adds that "sometime ago, it was rumoured, rather wildly, that Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya was to succeed Sir W. Vincent on his impending retirement, but now we don't hear of that talk."

PRESS ACT.

As for the Press Act, our correspondent says that the country can be perfectly assured that the Press Act will be abolished "root and branch."

AN AMBITIOUS MINISTER

HON MR. PARANJPYE'S PROGRAMME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 24.

Speaking before the Deccan Sabha last evening, with Sir Harmasji Wadya in the chair, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Education Minister, mentioned some of the schemes he had under his consideration for the educational advancement of the Presidency, since he accepted the office. The principles of a two-third educational grant to municipalities desirous of making primary education free and compulsory had been accepted. In this connection he made it clear that he would rather be more considerate to proposals which include compulsion both for boys and girls. He was also investigating the possibilities of a double shift scheme of primary education up to the third standard, which was expected to enable the Government to increase the number of pupils in municipal areas by nearly 100 per cent. at an increase of about 25 per cent. in cost. As regards compulsory education in rural areas, he was going to avail himself of the village panchayats which would come into existence under the Panchayat Act to enforce any measure of compulsion. As regards the question of compulsion by Government itself, he would be prepared to consider it if public opinion strongly demanded it, and if the people expressed their readiness to bear the burden of additional taxation. Mr. Paranjpye was conscious of the need of affording ample educational facilities for the depressed classes, a question to which he had given a foremost place in his education address. He was going to ask in the next year's budget for a sum to pay about 200 large scholarships of from ten to fifteen rupees so that a boy can get his whole high school education without any cost to his parents. In view of the fact that there are only 217 depressed class students in secondary schools, he thought that was perhaps all that was called for in the present circumstances. He was also seeing if it was possible to open a hostel for fifty of these boys, where their board and lodge would be found for them. He had also prepared a definite scheme which would make it worth the while of the schoolmaster to use his personal influence with the guardians of the pupils and persuade them to continue there sufficiently long. He felt strongly on the question of vernaculars, being the media of instruction and examination in high schools and had addressed the Joint Examination Board to reconsider the question.

Concluding, Mr. Paranjpye said: "I have had my share in criticising the Government. I can hardly complain of being criticised in my turn. But, if I occasionally talk of difficulties in my path, which a critic does not always realise, believe me that, I am not likely to turn away from the ideals of a life-time and that I shall continue in the office so long as, and only so long as I feel that I am enabled to share, in however a humble way, in furthering the process of the country and our people."

Sir Hormasji Wadya deprecated unfair and uncharitable criticism of the minister, and counselled patience.

PRINCE JAMSHED'S FUNERAL INCIDENT

SERIOUS INJURIES TO MR. INNES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 23.

The condition of Mr. Innes, Municipal Water and Sewage Engineer has taken a serious turn and he was to-day unable to be interviewed by police or any one else. It was not Khilafat workers but, it is alleged Moulvi Abdul's followers who wore sashes yesterday at the funeral procession of Prince Jamshed in the course of which Mr Innes was assaulted seriously. Mohomed Hussain who is alleged to have taken a prominent part in the assault on Mr. Innes has been arrested and was identified to-day at the parade.

EXCHANGE AT SH. 2.

DELHI DEALERS' RESOLVE FIRM.

The Secretary, the Delhi Hindustani Mercantile Association writes to say that the Delhi Hindustani Mercantile Association consists of Dealers, Importers and Commission Agents and the members so far have not [illegible]

AHMADIYYA DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

(Continued from previous page.)

zenship in the British Dominions and Colonies. You will appreciate that it is not possible within the limits appropriated to a reply to your address to traverse the whole ground covered by these difficult and complicated question, and you have the advantage that, when you make these representations to me, you have the responsibility only of expressing your views. It is upon the Government that the duty devolves of giving practical effect to them, but in general terms I can assure you that all these questions are receiving the constant and anxious attention of the Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S SERVICES TO MOSLEMS.

In particular, I would ask you to bear in mind the efforts that the Government of India have consistently made to secure terms of peace with Turkey more in accordance with the religious susceptibilities of our Moslem fellow-subjects in this country. I speak from personal knowledge when I tell you that no reproach can justly be made by Indian Moslems against Lord Chelmsford or the present Secretary of State, for both of these distinguished gentlemen persistently and most forcibly represented the Indian Moslem views and left no stone unturned to place them before the Allied Powers. If the facts were more fully known, a more generous acknowledgment would be made to both of these distinguished friends of India. Since I have been Viceroy, I have done the utmost in my power to continue to represent these views to His Majesty's Government. These efforts of the Indian Moslems have not been fruitless. The recent deputation of your fellow-countrymen has put the views of Indian Moslems before the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and also before His Majesty's Government, and, as you are well aware, this deputation has received the most sympathetic consideration. I do not mean by that everything that they asked was promised to them. That was hardly possible, and indeed, the Prime Minister explained that he could not fully accept these representations, but he went a very long way, as I am sure you will admit, when he made the promise, and when he used his powers, as he has used them, for the purpose of getting the Treaty of Sevres modified very much in favour of Turkey. That these terms have not yet been accepted by the Powers involved cannot be laid to the fault of the Prime Minister or of the British Government. I wish that the facts to which I have just referred were a little more generalily recognised. I know that many Mahomedans are free to admit that a great change has been made in the situation by the reception which the Prime Minister gave to the deputation, and by the statements that were made afterwards by Mr. Montagu embodying the terms, British Government was prepared to put forward to Greece and Turkey and of which the British Government is seeking its best to obtain acceptance, but it does seem as if there are some among the Indian Moslems who are more anxious to find fault with the British Government and more desirous of embrassing British Rule in India than they are of recognising efforts that are made to placate and, indeed, even to content the Indian Moslems'.'

"BRITAIN NOT HOSTILE TOWARDS ANGORA."

There is at the present moment a recrudescence of the tendency in some quarters to represent Great Britain as hostile to Islam and to indulge in references to the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards the Kemalist Government at Angora, which do not seem to be warranted by facts. The rumour that an ultimatum has been presented to that Government by British is, so far as I am aware, untrue. I do not know whence the rumour comes. I have heard nothing of it. His Majesty's Ministers have on repeated occasions, emphatically contradicted the suggestion that they are giving the Greeks any assistance in the campaign now proceeding in Asia Minor. A great responsibility rests upon those who choose to make themselves the means of disseminating the notion in India that in its relations with the Angora Government, His Majesty's Government has only shown another example of its alleged hostility towards Islam and of its resolve to crush the last remnant of Islamic temporal power. There is not a vestige of truth in that statement. Nothing could be further from the truth than to say that Britain is out to destroy Islamic Power, and let me add that no statement is more calculated to tend to trouble and unrest among Indian Mahomedans.

I most earnestly hope that as a result of events that are now proceeding and of the efforts which are being made as shown by the reports of Mr. Winston Churchill's speeches on the behalf of His Majesty's Government that their desire to bring about a reasonable peace with Turkey will succeed I fervently trust that the neutrality so recently reaffirmed by His Majesty's Government in the struggle between Greece and Turkey may be continued and that if the conflict in the Near East must proceed, Britiin may not be compelled to depart from her declared policy, and I trust also that a just and reasonable peace may result from the endeavours of the Allied Powers between Greeks and Turkey which will content the Moslems and particularly the Indian Moslems, who constitute so great and important a portion of the population of His Majesty's subjects.

INDIANS ABROAD.

I will not detain you by reference in detail to other matters save to say that I am naturally impressed with the difficulties which have arisen here in India to the position of Indians in the Dominions and Colonies of the Empire. India's cause has always found a stalwart champion in this respect in the Government of India. At this moment India's representatives are in London and will sit at the Imperial Conference. Thus you may be assured that the views of the people of India will be ably represented to the representatives of the Dominions, and I need scarcely say that for my own part, I shall always give this problem, closely effecting as it does India's position in the empire, the very earnest attention that it must unquestionably merit. It has been my good fortune to meet round the conference table or at the Imperial War Cabinet all those who now represent His Majesty's Dominions. They are statesmen who are never deaf to the views of reason and are never blind to considerations of equity, and I feel convinced that they will give ever every heed to the Indian representation always remembering their own responsibilities to their own constitutents and to their own country and to me. The very fact that they will meet and discuss the problem is a great gain. Such a meeting always gives me hope and confidence.

INTERNAL PROBLEMS.

With regard to internal problems, let me only add that, as you are aware, I have given constant attention to them from the time that I landed in India and assumed office. My most earnest wish, and I know it is shared by every one of my colleagues, is to promote a calmer and healthier political atmosphere based on mutual understanding, mutual respect, mutual sympathy and on racial equality, I am in full accord with you that wrongful acts must not be vindicated in a spirit of false pride or to uphold an imaginary prestige, and I agree, of course, that justice must be meted out without fear or favour to all who offend, whether they be British or Indian. Our aim is, by means of patience and tolerance, combined with firmness in the maintenance of order and the protection of peaceful and law-abiding citizens, to arrive at better relations between the rulers and the ruled.

BRITISH OFFICERS.

One observation only I must make in reference to your address. You speak of British officers and you make some observations with regard to their attitude towards Indians. I am not sure what is meant. If you mean British officials, then I am sure that, even though it may well be that errors are sometimes committed, they are not purposely made. There may be mistakes of judgment as will happen to us all, but there is no foundation, I verily believe, for any suggestion that the British official is anxious to assert racial superiority over the Indian with whom he comes in contact. I am not sure that the suggestion is made but, as the language might imply it, I could not pass it. I have watched with the greatest care the reports which come to me from the various provinces of the actions of the officials. I know that here, as at Delhi, we are at a great distance from a number of our officials, but from my own observation, up to this moment, and I am still naturally watching with care, I am deeply impressed by the high sense of duty and responsibility of these men who are serving the King-Emperor and India in their endeavours to govern in the districts to which they are appointed and who manifest a great desire to act wisely and justly.

If you mean by British officers those who hold the King's commission then I am again rather at a loss to understand your observation. I am brought into close contact with those at the head of military affairs here, and who have particular charge of British officers in this country, and I have made it my business to enquire, and am persistently enquiring as to whether or not there is any foundation for the suggestion of an assertion of racial superiority by British officers. I am assured by those who share my views and are in the best position to know that there is none. I make these remarks, lest there might be misunderstanding with reference to the expressions that fell from you. But, do not think for a moment that we claim infallibility either for ourselves at Simla or for those who administer in remote districts far from it. We know how difficult the situation is. We know that human judgment is not infallible. All we can achieve is to act according to the dictates of our own honour, of our own conscience with supreme desire to do our duty both to the King-Emperor and to India.

APPEAL FOR COOPERATION.

In conclusion, I am very grateful to you for your cordial wishes and congratulations to Lady Reading, who daily finds greater satisfaction in her duties. For myself, I am encouraged by your support. India has embarked on her momentous voyage towards representative Government and equal partnership in the Empire. With all my heart I wish her success. I am privileged in that I have been entrusted for a time by the King-Emperor with the task of assisting in setting her course truly, and guiding her safely on her great enterprise. But, the captain on the bridge must have the cordial and ready assistance of all on board, officers, crew and passengers, and I know gentlemen that I shall receive that assistance from you in whatever capacity you may be called upon to perform it. I thank you for your expressions of loyalty. I thank you for your statement that you are all to be depended upon in whatever emergency that may occur.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The monsoon has extended into North Rajputana and has been active in United Provinces but weakened in central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West Rajputana, and Central India. A few falls also occurred in Kashmir, Baluchistan, East Rajputana and Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Bassein one and half inches, Tavey, Moulmein two, Kyaukpyu three, Akyab four, Sibsagar, Dhubri one, Cherrapunji three, Darjeeling, Jossore, Jalpaiguri two, Cox Bazar one and half, Bogra, Naya Dumka one, Purnea, Darbhanga, Benares, Lucknow, Bahraich and Cawnpore one and half, Bareilly eight, Mukteswar nine, Simla one, Fort Sandeman, Bikaner a half, Saugor one, Cochin four, Trivandrum one and half.

Forecast:—Increase in Bihar and Orissa and South of Peninsula.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa have fixed 2nd July for delivery of nomination papers for the candidate in the Indian Legislative Assembly in the vancancy of Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha. Polls will be taken on the 25th July and votes will be counted at 9 a.m. in the office of returning officer, Patna.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

WHERE MONEY CAN BE PAID.

Contributions to Tilak Swaraj Fund may be paid at the following addresses:—

Mahatma Gandhi Labournum Road, Gamdevi.

Umar Sobhani Esq., Nepean Sea Road.

S. G. Banker Esq., 34, Chowpatty, Girgaon.

A Ward—Fort, District C. C., 72 Apollo Street, Fort.

Mahomed Abdin Peerbhoy Esq., Fair House; Central Road, Colaba.

Mathooradas Tricamjee Esq., 93, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

B Ward—Mandvi District C. C., Unio Society Library, Mandvi, Near Masjid Bridge.

B. N. Mehesheri, Esq., C/o Union Society Bombay (3).

Dharamsi K. Mehta, Esq., C/o Union Society, Bombay (3).

C Ward—Bhuleshwar District C. C., c/o Khadi Bhandar, Morarji Gokuldas Market Kalbadevi Road.

Vithaldas V. Jerajani, Esq., C/o Cawasji Framji and Co., Mulji Jetha Market Chowk, Bombay (2).

D Ward—Girgaon District C. C., No. 79A, Sandhurst Road, opposite Sanghvi Stores.

K. B. Sansgiri, Esq., 3rd Parsiwada Opp Wilson High School.

A. H. Fyzee, Esq., 5, Chowpatty Bombay

U. K. Oza, Esq., Karanjia Building Grant Road, Bombay.

E Ward—Byculla District C. C., c/o Messrs. Foster and Sons, Parel Road, Byculla, opposite Richardson and Crudas.

R. A. Kaji, Esq., New Tambakoowal Building, Khandewady, Bombay.

Anantaram Vaikunthram Esq., "Bombay Chronicle."

S. L. Silam, Esq., 2nd, Kamathipura, Bombay.

F Ward—Parel Nistrict C. C., Shrinivas Building, Matunga G. I. P. Railway.

Jivaraj G. Nensey, Esq., Matunga.

S. V. Lalit Esq., Simplex Building, Room No. 21, C. Pawawala Street, Girgaon.

L. N. Chavan, Esq., Girni Kamgar Sangh, Kalachoki, Parel.

G Ward—District C. C., Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar.

P. G. Saharabudhe, Esq., Goregaonkars Building Dadar.

G. S. Purandare, Esq., Kanji Damji Chawl, Elphinstone Road, Parel.

G. S. Nadkarni, Esq., Karodhe Building Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

GOVT. TIRADE AGAINST THE FUND.

A BACKERGANJ ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The District Magistrate, Backerganj has issued the following circular:—

"It has come to my knowledge that many volunteers of the non-cooperation party will be sent out through the district to collect funds for the movement. It is most probable that in many cases they will induce ignorant people to give them money on the pretext that it is a Government order. I would request Government officers of every grade to take every opportunity of talking to local people and telling them that this collection has nothing to do with Government and that the subscriber will get no benefit whatever from contributing to it. They should also be told that no harm can come to them if they refuse. Any cases of threat or oppression should be instantly brought to my notice through the sub-divisional officer concerned."

N.C.O. IN ANDHRA DESA.

REPORT OF SPLENDID PROGRESS?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 23.

The report of the progress of non-cooperation in Andhra Desa, communicated to the press by secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, shows that the number of lawyers who suspended practice is 103. There are 44 national schools with 2759 students on the roll. The Tilak Swaraj Fund amounts to Rs. 48,123. There are 2204 village committees with 77,938 members of whom 471 are women. According to the report 111 villages have given up drinking.

SHARE AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

ALL FOR TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

A correspondent writes:—

The 30th of June the day of acid test to fulfil the Bazwada programme well nigh come The Bombay Native Share and Stock Exchange whose subscription should have been at least 5 lakhs of rupees has collected only Rs. 35,000 If the brokers shake off their lethargy and arrange a meeting and invite Mahatma Gandhiji to the said meeting, the above mentioned sum is likely to be subscribed.

COLLECTIONS BY RASHTRYA STREE SABHA

The Rashtrya Stree Sabha has been able to collect up-to-date Rs. 5,340 for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Many patriotic ladies have also given their ornaments to forward the good cause and these include numerous bangles, rings, necklaces, etc. The thanks of the Sabha are due to the many voluntary workers who helped in collecting the subscriptions.

Under the auspices of the Rashtrya Stree Sabha an exhibition of spinning and weaving and of different kinds of yarns, homespuns, etc., will be held shortly. Those who wish to exhibit may correspond with Begum Atiya Faizee Rahamin.

MR. PAMANDAS'

GETS ONE YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

SUKKUR, June 24.

The District Magistrate Sukkur, this morning, sentenced Pamandas Sugnomal, charged under section 108, to one year's simple imprisonment. A large crowd followed him to the jail where he made a short speech exhorting people to work for Swaraj with dogged determination. He was confident that if they so worked they would release him after 4 months.

DELAY IN GURDWARA CASES.

PUNJAB HIGH COURT'S ORDERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 23.

A communique says:—Judges of High Court of Judicature at Lahore have issued instructions to District and Sessions Judges of Punjab that, in view of the delays which have been reported in cases in the past regarding the trial of suits relating to Gurdwaras, it is desirable that no avoidable delay should be allowed to occur in the disposal of such suits when instituted. In future they have accordingly directed that precedence should be given to all suits relating to Gurdwaras and shrines. In future, the District and Sessions Judges have been asked to take special steps to ensure that the courts concerned shall strictly follow these instructions.

MARWADI N. C. O. ARRESTED.

REFUSES TO FURNISH BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

On the application made by the Deputy Commissioner of police, the Additional District Magistrate of Alipore issued bailable warrant against Mr. Mahabir Prasad, a Marwari non-cooperator preacher, for causing disaffection by speeches delivered at two meetings. Yesterday, the accused was arrested and produced before the Magistrate. The accused refused to produce bail and was remanded to custody.

PROSECUTION IN ASSAM

A CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Sanyasi Sewram Das, a Congress worker in Assam, was arrested at Dibrugarh, yesterday under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code. The police next searched the local Congress Office and seized several papers and letters and a box entitled "Khilafat Samaeya."

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

Home Department:—Mr. Colfield, M.C., I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Foreign:—Political appointment of Mr. E. P. H. De Briesac as Acting Consul General for Denmark at Calcutta is recognised, as also that of Mr. M. A. Deoitte as vice-Consul for the United States of America at Madras, subject to confirmation. Major Anderson, I.M.S. Agency Surgeon, has been granted privilege leave Major C. F. W. Anson, on returning from leave, is posted as District Judge, Peshawar.

Revenue and Agricultural Department:—Importation by sea, except from a port in India, into Madras Presidency at any port other than the port of Madras of bulls, bullockocks, buffaloes, goats and other ruminating animals and of swine is prohibited

Sanitary Department:—Major K. A. S. Philips I.M.S., has been permenently transferred to U. P. Government and Captain H. S. Anand temporarily.

Industries Department:—Mr. G. H. Tipper, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, has been granted leave.

"SHAMLESS EXPLOITATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 23rd instant on tht authority of "Capital" you give wages of tea labour as follows:—

	1910	1919
Man	Rs. 5-11-6	Rs. 6-2-9
Woman	Rs. 4-6-7	Rs. 5-0-3
Child	Rs. 2-11-11	Rs. 3-1-5

Perhaps you would like to know food grain prices in India between 1910 and 1919. Let me quote from the Index number of food grain prices:—

1910	168
1911	161
1912	189
1913	199
1914	222
1915	218
1916	201
1917	202
1918	270
1919	

As regards 1919 the report says that uptil the 30th June of that year the figures have advanced by 110 per cent as compared with 1913 the pre-war period.—Yours, etc.

JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA.

June 24.

APPEAL TO COMPOUNDERS.

An appeal has been issued to all the compounders of the city to contribute their mite towards the Swaraj Fund. A purse will be presented to Mr. Gandhi after a decent sum has been collected. The day of presentation will be duly notified.

Amounts can be sent either to Mr. N. M. Sant or Mr. B. C. Pandya c/o Dr. Kashibai Navrange. Cathedral Street, Bhuleswar Bombay No. 2.

MALEGAON RIOTS.

(Continued from page 9.)

and he ought to keep himself strictly aloof. Counsel also referred incidentally to a domiciliary visit that had been paid to him that morning by a police constable and wanted to know if there was martial law at Malegaon.

The Magistrate enquired if it had anything to do with the case.

Counsel said "No", but if that was the manner in which even a counsel were treated they could imagine how prisoners and the Malegaon public were being treated. He then asked the Court to order such a bail as might be thought proper, and release the men he had named.

BAIL OPPOSED.

Mr. Pradhan opposed the application for bail, and contented himself by saying that the police had material evidence for the arrest of these people. There was also an evidence that some of them were concerned in dacoity.

Mr. Azad, replying, emphasized that the only reason for the arrest of these people was they were instrumental in instructing the defence counsel

BAIL REFUSED.

The Magistrate said he refused application.

on behalf of all the four accused. The Court then directed the prosecution to proceed with the case.

Mr. Azad reminded the Magistrate of his complaint regarding Kokje's conduct as Investigating Officer.

The Magistrate, overlooking the request, wanted to proceed with the evidence. Counsel again pressing the point on the Courts attention and asking for the Investigating Officer being warned in future Magistrate said he did not think any warning was necessary.

The court then proceeded with recording evidence.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

The first witness to be called was one Narayan Ganpat, a Tailor by coste, Sub-Overseer, P.W.D., Malegaon. He gave formal evidence to preparing the plans in company with Kokje and the Municipal Sub overseer.

The next witness, Kashinath Govind, a local photographer also gave formal evidence to having photographed, under instructions from Kokej.

The third witness examined was Dagumiah Akinshah, whose examination-in-chief lasted till 2 p.m.

Cross-examination was reserved.

At this stage Mr. Azad mentioned that to-day being Friday they should adjourn to enable the accused to offer their Juma prayers. The request was granted.

The accused who are Mussalmans, except about six, offered their prayers in the space allotted to them. It is interesting to note that the old circus arrangement for seating the accused has been done away with much to relief of the accused.

Mr. Pradhan, Government, Pleader, assisted by Mr. Sathya, Prosecuting Inspector, and several police officials including Rushtom D.I.G. appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Azad instructed by Messrs. Rape, Joshi Upadhya, Khare and several others appeared for the defence. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was watching the proceedings on behalf of his committee.

On the court resuming after the prayer interval, Amir Suleman, police constable was called to give further evidence. The trial of the case has at last been converted into committal proceedings against all accused whose number has after excluding three discharged, swollen into 127 including Moulvi Azizur Rehman of Delhi, .

"HONY. DY. SUPERINTENDENT SAHEB!"

During the examination of some witness earlier in the day, Mr. Pradhan was evidently at pains to impress his hearers the important fact of Rao Sahib Kokje's official position by repeatedly referring to him as "Honorary Deputy Superintendent sahib." I wonder whether it was meant as a tape to the wounded pride of Rao Sahib whose conduct as Investigating Officer was severely condemned by the defence counsel Mr. Azad. It appears, from somewhat heated remarks made by the Counsel, that the Rao Sahib has transgressed his legitimate limits as Investigating Officer by interferring too much with the accused. Mr. Azad strongly criticised the Rao Sahib's attitude and asked the Magistrate to convey to him a warning so as to avoid giving a cause for further complaint.

The Magistrate considered to warning was necessary.

was necessary despite the specific allegation made by Mr. Azad against the Rao Sahibs of eavesdropping and also of audacity in saying that he was "in charge of everything and everybody."

The Magistrate tried to be sympathetic and thought it was the Rao Sahib's manner of speech. "Manner or no manner", retorted the counsel, "we want that this sort of thing should cease." Perhaps discussion of this matter, in the open Court, might produce a salutary and restraining effect on the Rao Sahib's exuberant activities in Malegaon.

Some witnesses, including a sexagenerian resident of Malegaon and two police constables, whose evidence was recorded, made some egregious blunders while identifying the accused in the Court. The ludicrousness of the situation occasioned by such blunders led occasionally to hilarious laughter even among the accused. Spectators among whom were women and children were again kept out at distance from the Court-house, but, undaunted, they stand till the rising of the Court, patiently squatting on the open ground outside the Court-house, neither midday heat nor violent gale which began to blow late in the afternoon acted as cold douche to their patience.

Among the exhibits in these cases are seven sticks or lathis, two burnt swords, one police constable's belt, and khaki uniform. There is one bundle tied up in dirty-looking old cloth and a gunny bag half full, containing some miscellaneous finds.

Mr. A. Campbell, Sessions Judge, Montgomery, has made over charge on Friday to Mr. Anderson in consequence of his being deputed to hear the Nankana murder case, in which Mahant Naraindas and others have been committed to sessions. The trial commences on Monday next.

TILAK UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

First class (in order of merit.)

SANSKRIT HONOURS.

1. Limaye, Vishnu Prabhakar.
2. Sakhalkar, Dinkar Sitaram.

SECOND CLASS.

English Honours.

1. Joshi, Vasudeo Hari.

SANSKRIT HONOURS.

1. Kulkarni Sharkar Bhargav.
2. Valavalkar Mahadeo Tukaram.

HISTORY HONOURS

1. Sabade Anant Vasudeo.

PASS.

SANSKRIT.

1. Dixit Manohar Ganesh.
2. Karkhanis Shrikrishna Dhondo.
3. Konnur Digambar Sheshgirao
4. Deshpande Ganesh Sadeshiv.
5. Sapre Vinayak Dhondo.

HISTORY.

1. Joshi Prabhakar Purshottam.
2. Parvati Irimbak Vishnu.
3. Aras Govind Vishnu.
4. Deshpande Gopal Abaji.
5. Phadke Vitthal Narayan.
6. Buthale Sunder Metha.
7. Bhagvat Vinayak Mahadeo.
8. Salvekar Gajanan Vishvanath.

MATHEMATICS

1. Sathe Vasudeo Vinayak.

The results of candidates Nos. 25 to 28 (B.A.) and B.Sc. examination will be decleared later on.

SORROWS OF SUBARBAN SETTLERS.

STOPPAGE OF FERRY SERVICE AT DHARAVI.

(From our Correspondent.)

While Government is breathlessly steeped in planning and carrying out schemes of utopian magnitude it will be of interest to the admirers of such policy to learn at the residents of Dharavi island have been put to great inconvenience and hardship for some time past by the sudden cessation of the Government licensed ferry boat service between the island and the mainland. The service had been very irregular since the new contractor took it up from 1st April but since the 10th inst. it has been completely stopped. The people of island are mainly dependent on Borivli and the adjoining districts for their daily supplies and since the stoppage of the ferry service the local dealers are taking advantage to profiteer by the situation. Postal communication is also at a standstill.

In case of illness and on occasions of important business people have to travel via Manori or Bhynder which is a great hardship owing to lack of roads, and certainly more costly. The immediate restoration of the service is an absolute necessity and it is imperative that the authorities should place the same on a proper footing.

OUDH RENT ACT

KISANS OPPOSITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 24.

The All-India Congress Committee, which is expected to meet here on the 22nd July, will be followed, it is understood, by the Lucknow District Conference on 23rd, and Oudh Kisan Conference on 24th.,

The Kisan Conference is being organised to consider the provisions of the draft of the Oudh Rent Act, which will be introduced in the next sessions of the Legislative Council. The draft of the Oudh Rent Act has not yet been formally published, but copies are in private circulation for consideration of those interested in the question. It is stated for tenants that some of the provisions, especially those relating to ejectment, would not be acceptable to them.

A member of the Legislative Council told a representative of the Associated Press that opposition to certain provisions of the draft measure would be strenuous and great modification would be urged.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT

ARE POLITICAL OMENS FAVOURABLE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 23.

Referring to the Prince of Wales visit to India, the "Daily Express" says:—The Viceroy who has advised that the Royal tour should not be further postponed is inferentially satisfied that the political omens are propitious and most well informed observers will, we believe, agree with him". The paper adds "If the political outlook is favourable for a Royal visit we can also take a favourable view of the economic factors to which the vitality of political discontent is so largely due".

BUCKINGHAM MILL STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 23.

In the Buckingham Mill strike, about 500 Authi Dravida workmen on the advice of their leaders have returned to work. Their leaders hope that if steps were taken to put down the counter movement set up by the strikers who send emissaries to Cherish to dissuade Authi Dravidas from resuming work, the strike would end in a day or two. No other violence except stoning of four clerks is reported. The police are taking precautions to give protection to peaceful people and also to prevent a collision between the strikers and faithful Authi Dravidas. Constables armed with lathies escort clerks going to and from the mills.

DOMINIONS CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO DEBATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

The following is in continuation of Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the debate in the House of Commons regarding the Dominions Conference yesterday.

Referring to Ang'o-Japanese Alliance in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government would not be a party to any alliance directed against America or under which Britain could be called upon to act against America but he did not say that continuance of the alliance in a modified form was impossible. Mr. Chamberlain considered it might be possible to reconcile Britain's desire for a perfect understanding and close cooperation with the United States with continuance of close intimate friendship with Japan. It must be the object of any Government of Britain, Dominions or India to secure such cooperation with the Great Powers in the Pacific as to prevent competition in armaments and to secure peace in the Pacific and lands abutting thereon.

LONDON, June 18.

Mr Chamberlain mentioned that as pressure of public business would make it impossible for the full Committee or Defence to resume all its prewar activities, a provisional solution had been found in the establishment of a Standing Defence Sub-Committee, meetings of which were regularly attended by the Secretaries of State for War and Air, the Colonial Secretary, the Secretary of State for India, First Lord of the Admiralty, First Sea Lord, the Chief of Imperial General Staff and the Chief of the Air Staff with representatives of the Treasury and other departments concerned from time to time. That committee had been meeting regularly two or three times a week for the last three months and had already achieved a great deal of work. Government desired to promote as far as they could such co-ordination of the Military, Naval and Air Forces of the Empire as to enable them with the assent of their respective authorities to cooperate most quickly and effectively and with the greatest prospect of success in time of war. But it was not for His Majesty's Government to talk with the Air Command of the manner in which Dominion Forces should be disposed. These decisions should be taken only by the Governments of the Dominions themselves and a measure of co-ordination and co-operation could only be attained and decided by the free choice of the Dominions. His Majesty's Government fully grasped the importance of this cooperation and they would do everything they could to facilitate it and any assistance they could render and the Dominions required would be joyfully given. Similarly, we should welcome the closer association of Dominions with us in all matters concerning the Foreign Policy of the Empire.

CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT FUTURE.

Mr. Chamberlain recalled that it was at a meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence to which the Prime Ministers of Dominions then in England were summoned, as they might or would be summoned on their own request when they desired such meeting that the first exposition of facts and principles on which the foreign policy of the Empire was based and that were ever received by the elected representatives of the Empire or the Ministers of Britain was given. The Dominion Ministers who were present at that Conference had often spoken of it as a landmark in the History of the Empire. Mr. Kinloch-Cooke intervened with "Couldn't it be published?" and Mr. Chamberlain replied that it could not be published. Such Reviews of Foreign Policy had been a constant feature of every later Imperial gathering but it was impossible to publish them. Mr. Chamberlain said that the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was obviously a matter in connection with which it was peculiarly difficult to speak. It was pre-eminently a matter in which all parts of the Empire were interested. It was of near concern to several foreign countries and until a conference was held, he could not say what the outcome of the deliberations might be or the exact course of policy they might adopt. Objections made during the course of the debate to the renewal of the Treaty had been mainly that the conditions which gave rise to it have disappeared. "It is true that conditions of to-day are not conditions of yesterday, but what about conditions of to-morrow? We must not only look at the present, but at what our position in future will be." Mr. Chamberlain did not believe that the intentions or the result of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had caused or could cause any real apprehension among the governing authorities of America and he was certain that there was no reason for any such apprehension.

FRIENDSHIP WITH AMERICA.

Mr. Chamberlain did not say that it had not caused a certain measure of apprehension among people who had been misinformed with regard to the object of the parties and who had misconceived the result of the determination of British people to maintain friendly relations with their American kinsmen. It must always be a cardinal factor of British Policy to remove any apprehension standing in the path of good relations between America and Britain. Any new armaments competition between Britain and America would be a tragedy, not only for both countries but for civilisation. After saying that he did not wish to prejudge the action of the conference. Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to make a statement with regard to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance mentioned this morning, in the course of which he paid a tribute to the loyal action of Japan and the operative and valuable support Japan had rendered to the Empire. It was inconcievable to him that the British Empire which was a League of Nations preserving peace over so large a portion of the world and exercising so many influences for good on civilisation should not in time by whatever means—perhaps means that we do not now foresee—continue to develop its common constitution and its opportunities of cooperation in policy and action. We looked back proudly on the birth of these British Nations Overseas and followed their fortunes affectionately. In the great hour of need there had been a common voice and common resolution and if peace had not cemented it, the sacrifices each had made would bind us for ever and would mean pledge to our continued unity. (Cheers).

During the course of Debate, Col. Wedgwood said there was strong objection in India to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in its present form and he hoped that they would delete from the Treaty all reference to Japan assisting us in the event of Rebellion in India. Col. Wedgwood hoped that the Conference would grant equal status to all Indians so that all British Citizens should have equal rights.

EXPORTS CREDITS SCHEME.

CONDITIONS ISSUED.

INDIA TO BE EXCLUDED AT PRESENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

The conditions under which the Government proposes to aid British Traders under the Export Credit Scheme have been issued. The Government proposes to guarantee the drafts drawn against shipment of goods to the maximum of eighty-five per cent. of the amount of the draft. The new system which comes into force almost immediately thus approximates much more closely than the existing method of advances to the ordinary process of trade as the guaranteed drafts can be discounted in the usual manner. The Government will also participate with the British Banks and Financial Houses in the risks incurred in financing trade with countries included in the scheme, which will cover trade with all parts of the British Empire, British Protectorates and the Mandated Territories with the exception that, at the present time, it is not proposed to apply it to British India, Ceylon or the British Possession in the Far East, which are understood still to be fully supplied with goods nd special facilities for financing exports to those countries are therefore not required.

EXCLUSION OF INDIA.

In reply to Lieut-Colonel Sir Gilbert Wills in the House of Commons, Sir Philip Lloyd Graeme hoped that the exclusion of India from the new exports credits scheme would not cause misunderstandings in India. The exclusion was due, solely to the situation arising from the recent economic conditions. He explained that the decline in external and internal demand for Indian Produce and fall in the exchange had caused serious accumulation of stocks at the Indian Ports and the up-country distributing centres. The Government had therefore decided that at present India would be excluded but the situation would be carefully watched and in the event of a demand which could not be sufficiently met through ordinary machinery of financing trade, he promised to reconsider the matter later.

FARROW'S BANK CASE.

CROTCH'S ADMISSIONS UNDER CROSS EXAMINATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 12 noon, June 24.

At the resumption of Farrow's trial today Crotch under cross-examination said that Farrow had directed the Bank's general policy and had had practically nothing to do with the management of the money. Crotch's function was mostly "Donkey work" and to act as a nominee for the various subsidiary companies in which the Bank was interested. Crotch dramatically declared that since the commencement of the trial he had realised with ever-increasing sense of shame that he had been neglectful and careless in his duties. He apologised publicly, because he had made the public suffer and he was sorry that he had not investigated and had not seen from whence the profits came. Crotch said that he was now acutely conscious of the loss on the banking side of the business since 1908.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

ST. JAMES PALACE SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

Reuter learns that a suggestion has been made in influential quarters that the Imperial Conference should hold their sittings in St. James Palace instead of Downing Street. The proposal has not yet been agreed to but its adoption is probable.

OUR SHORTCOMINGS.

"WE SHALL LEARN THROUGH OUR MISTAKES."

BY M. K. GANDHI.

Whilst Dr. Pollen's criticism, by reason of its ignorance and arrogant assumptions, irritates without helping, an Englishman in Madras, who signs himself 'John Bull', sends the following very helpful and candid criticism:—

Permit an Englishman to send you a few words of explanation. I am moved to do this by your remarks in "Young India" on Lord Reading's speech. You have, it seems to me, the most valuable capacity of seeing and stating the simple truth, in greater measure than any other living politician You see the root of the trouble in India in the fact that the European in India looks down upon the Indian as an inferior. So do I. But what I want you to consider is; first, "Whose fault is that," And second, "How can it be mended?"

Can the Englishman in India help regarding Indians in the mass, as inferior to his own people? Those of us who try to see things as they are, what do we see? We find that the Indian is inferior to the Englishman as a servant or employe. He is less conscientious, he takes more holidays, he requires to be watched. We find, he is inferior to the Englishman as a master or employer, he has less justice and less generosity. We find him inferior as an animal, he succumbs to disease, he (if of higher class) usually shirks exercise, and is very frequently a worn out old man, when he ought to be in his prime. His children die in swarms. Here in Madras, the deaths of children under five frequently are half as numerous as the births. He is inferior as a citizen, very seldom does he resist any pressure towards bribe giving. He boasts of his humanity, because he will not kill animals, but he lets even cows starve to death, and nowhere in any civilised land, are horses and oxen so ill-treated as in India. In order to maintain purity of married life, he has built up the institutions of pre-puberty marriage and perpetual widowhood, and yet venereal disease is even more rampant in India than in England, and in the name of religion little girls are trained up to prostitution. What record can India show of lives devoted to non-Indian humanity like all those British men and women who (to take one example only) are at work now, in what were enemy countries in the war? If India had obtained complete Swaraj, and were in danger, would five million men out of every forty-five millions of population voluntarily enlist in her armies?

Out of her vast population, how few are the great men India has produced—three living, Tagore, Bose and Gandhi—an extraordinarily rich crop for India! The population of England in the time of Queen Elizabeth was no greater than that of Mysore to-day.

All this may seem a very one-sided and mistaken view to you, Probably it is. But how can an Englishman help seeing the comparison between English and Indian in some such light as that?

If so, the remedy is in Indian hands, and not in ours. You are already pointing the way. I do not like your term "Non-co-operation," and it does not seem to me to express your meaning. I should prefer "Independent action." Let Indians abolish untouchability; let them exercise restraint in marital relations, and not procreate millions of children doomed to early death, let Brahmins learn at school to spin and weave and cease to despise manual labour, let India have one common language spoken and understood from Kashmir to Comorin, whatever local vernaculars are permitted to survive. When there is something to be done, let Indians put their hands to the plough, and not merely say, "The Government must....." These things you have preached, and if all the people who shout "Gandhiji-ki-Ja" will do them, Englishmen will speedily entertain much more respect for Indians than they feel at present. When these things are done, there are plenty more to do. Most important of all, perhaps, is to rebel against the tyranny of ancient custom, when it is no longer felt to be right or necessary. You will no doubt be able to point out one task after another. Meanwhile, we wait and see. Will that crore of rupees be paid up? Will the twenty lakhs' of charkhas be obtained, and if so, will they be used? Will non-co-operators learn to maintain self-discipline and abstain from riot? Will Gandhi cease calling a Government consisting of men who, on the average, are more ready to make sacrifices for the service of India than the average Indian is—satanic? Will the temperance crusade lead to any better result than unbridled illicit drinking?

If we find these questions answered in the affirmative—if—but shall we?

The English are ready to give respect, when it is earned. Do not complain that English do not respect Indians; complain instead that Indians have not commanded respect.

For my own part, I believe you are accomplishing and will accomplish great things. "Man lives by admiration, hope, and love." On these, great nations are built up. May India be one.

'John Bull's' letter shows, that the writer has attempted to understand the movement. Much of his criticism is not wholly undeserved. 'John Bull' has given the experience of the average Englishman. His generalisations in my opinion cannot be sustained. His experience is confined to a microscopic minority of Indians, drawn to the cantonments from ambitious motives, and by no means representing the mass of the people. In my opinion, based upon an extensive experience of both the races, man for man the Indian is in no way inferior, in all that matters, to any other race in the world. That as animals we are inferior to Englishmen, must be admitted. But that is due more largely to the climate than to anything else. The charge of indifference to the welfare of our animals can also, I think, be easily sustained. I do not believe, that except in large towns, we suffer more from venereal diseases than the other races. Dedication of girls to prostitution is certainly a serious blot on our culture. If Indians were trained in the same manner as Englishmen, and if India was similarly situated as England, she would give quite a good account of herself. But we have a different culture, which I hope we will retain to the end of time. India's temperament is not warlike. She would refuse to see any greatness in sending her millions to the trenches for the purpose of killing fellow-men, even though the latter might be in error. India including her Mussalman population, is in my opinion more fitted for self-suffering than for inflicting suffering upon others. It is in this belief, that I have ventured to offer to her non-co-operation as a remedy for her many ills. Whether she will really respond or not, remains to be seen. If it has been taken up purely from revengeful motives, it will fail. If it has been taken up, as I believe it has been, for the purpose of self-purification and self-sacrifice, it is bound to succeed. That Indians are not a nation of cowards, is proved by the personal bravery and daring of her martial races, whether Hindu, Mussalman, Shikh or Gurkha. My point is that the spirit of fighting is foreign to India's soil, and that probably she has a higher part to play in the evolution of the world. Time alone can show what is to be her destiny.

But 'John Bull' is entitled to treat all I have said in answer as so much special pleading. I would far rather, that we took such criticism as a friendly warning, and that we began to rid ourselves of all our impurities. I agree with 'John Bull,' that it is better to command respect, than to grumble about the want of it. And that is exactly the reason, why India has taken up non-co-operation. The writer does not like the word. I would reject it to-day, if I could find a better. But it is the only word that meets the case. We have co-operated long enough in our own degradation. It is our duty to refuse to do so any longer. One need not even apportion the blame. The fact stands, as 'John Bull' has properly admitted, that the average Englishmen has little respect for us. We must therefore stand aside, till we and they *feel* as equals.

But there is the other side to 'John Bull's' argument. His attitude betrays race-repugnance. Assuming the shortcomings to exist, just as they are described by the writer, is that a reason for looking down upon Indians as inferior beings? Or, does not the doctrine of equality require mutual regard, irrespective of the possession of the same qualities? Does not 'John Bull' commit the same error, that many Hindus do regarding the 'untouchables'? If I am right in calling the spirit of untouchability satanic, am I less right in calling the cult of English superiority also by the same name? Do Englishmen behave towards their less fortunate brethren, in the same way as they behave towards Indians? Do they not consider themselves to be born to rule, and Indians born to obey, even as Hinduism is said to have consigned the 'untouchables' to perpetual subjection? My whole soul has risen against the existing system of Government, because I believe that there is no real freedom for India under the British connection, if Englishmen cannot give up the fetish of their pre-destined superiority. This attitude of Englishmen has deprived the tallest Indian of any chance of rising to his full height, and therefore, in spite of all the good intentions of individual English administrators, we have really lost in our own estimation, so much so that many of us have come to believe that we require a long course of training under the English, whereas it is my conviction that we are to-day quite fit to govern ourselves, and therefore we must resolutely refuse to co-operate with them in the administration of reforms that fall short of full self-government. We will no doubt make mistakes, more perhaps than now. We shall learn through our mistakes, never by being forcibly prevented from making them.—"Young India."

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WILL YOU EXERCISE IT TO-DAY
AND
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ONE CRORE CONGRESS MEMBERS . .
AND
20 LAKHS CHARKHAS . . . . . !

By 30th JUNE.

How Every one can do his bit:—

(1) Salaried men to pay one tenth of their monthly pay.
(2) Lawyers, Doctors Merchants, and such others to pay one twelfth of their nett annual income as at the end of May last.
(3) Propertied men to pay 2½ per cent. of the valuation of their property.
(4) All others to pay not less than four annas each.

PAY A VISIT TO THE CONGRESS OFFICE IN YOUR DISTRICT, TO-DAY—YOU MUST NOT WAIT TILL TO-MORROW—TO ENROL YOURSELF AS A CONGRESSMAN AND CONTRIBUTE YOUR MITE TO THE SWARAJYA FUND. ALSO DO NOT FAIL TO INTRODUCE "CHARKHA" IN YOUR HOUSE.

LET EACH GROUP, EACH CASTE, EACH TRADE AND GUILD AUTOMATICALLY SET ABOUT COLLECTING AND SENDING THE AMOUNTS TO THE PROVINCIAL CENTRES.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

HIS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BUSINESS OF ARMY COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 12 noon, June 24.

The "Gazette" publishes an Order in Council declaring that the Secretary of State for War is responsible to His Majesty the King and Parliament for all business of the Army Council.

HIGH COST OF LIVING IN LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 24.

Mr. Frank Rodrigues, Local Secretary, Telegraph Association, interviewed Mr Balliaram, M.L.C. Vice-President, Lahore Muzicipality, on the high rentage and economic pressure felt in Lahore. The latter fully supports the employees' requests for relief and has wired to the Telegraphic Committee expressing willingness to give evidence. The present high rent and economic pressure, he said are due to increase of population which has risen higher in Lahore since 1901 than anywhere elsethroat Bombay.

DR. POLLEN ON THE WARPATH

AN IGNORANT CRITIC.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

I have received Dr. John Pollen's open letter. I do not print it here, as it has already appeared in the Press. It is quite like him. He has hardly taken the trouble of studying the non-cooperation movement. Yet he has seen no harm in condemning what he does not know. He asks me to rely upon his own *ipsedirit* in preference to my own experience. The pity of it is, that Dr. Pollen's letter represents the average English attitude—laziness to study the other side, and arrogation of omniscience and consequent self-satisfaction. With a people so constituted, either non-cooperation or violence is the only thing that answers. If you murder, they are shocked into action: if you cease to speak to them, they are moved to inquire. The shock produced by murder provokes action, but rarely enlightenment. It creates bad blood, not excluding terrorism. The relief is partial and often proves more dangerous than the disease itself. Whereas, the refusal to speak, to participate in the evil, to assist one's own degradation, to cooperate with the wrong-doer, gives strength to oneself, and awakens and purifies the wrong-doer. India, I hope, has chosen the better way for all time. Dr. Pollen is too lazy to see, that non-cooperation being an insurance against violence, necessarily involves the possibility of violence. It is an attempt to supplant violence. The least that non-cooperation has done is to postpone violence, and if it is tried long enough, it will give such strength to the people as would enable them to see that violence is totally unnecessary. Non-cooperation is a septic treatment. It heals without killing.

Dr. Pollen should have known, that I remain just as opposed to boycott of British goods as ever. I have always advocated, as I advocate to-day, boycott of *all foreign cloth for all time*, and boycott of such other foreign goods as India can profitably manufacture. The Swadeshi that I have conceived, excludes the idea of punishment or revenge. It means self-help and recognition of the natural law, that the best service to humanity is to help that part of it, which is nearest to you. An India self-dependent will help the whole world, an India helpless and clothed by Manchester and Japan, harms both herself and the latter.

Dr. Pollen is wrong in his dates. I did not write to the Viceroy after non-cooperation as he suggests, but long before. I did then have faith in the British Government. I began the denunciation of the British administration, two years after the open letter to the Viceroy.

Let me further inform Dr. Pollen, that whilst I am a determined enemy of the system of government, to which in my ignorance I was once friendly, I still count myself a friend of the British people. My religion forbids me to have friends and foes. I therefore assure him, that I shall for ever be actuated by the same feelings towards the British people as towards brothers, and am now acting towards them, as I have acted towards my blood-brothers.

I must adhere to the adjectives. I have felt it my duty to use regarding the system, and my business is, whilst calling an evil thing evil, to restrain an outburst of evil passions against wrong-doers. It would be foolish to ignore or hide a disease for fear of the patient rusning amok in panic. He must be warned of the disease, and provided with a tolerably safe remedy.

Dr. Pollen's ignorant preface is followed by an unsupported denial of all the propositions that I believe in, in common with the rest of India, viz.

(1) The Indian administration is the most expensive in the world.

(2) India is poorer to-day than it ever has been.

(3) The drink evil has been never so bad as it is to-day. (Nobody has contended, that there was no drink evil in India before the advent of the British.)

(4) India is held in the last resort by a system of terrorism.

Not only does Dr. Pollen deny these truths known to us all, but he asserts that the administration is cheaper than elsewhere, and forgets that the Indian Civil Service is the most highly paid service in the world, and that more than a third of the revenue is absorbed by the military service. Imagine the state of a family, which has to devote a third of its income for paying its doorkeepers!

Dr. Pollen asserts, that India is 'really a marvellously rich country inhabited for the most part by a comparatively poor and reckless peasantry.' He then asks me to multiply the average annual income of Rs. 27 by five, and argues that Rs. 135 a year for a family of five will suffice for its support. I suggest to him that Rs. 2-4-0 per head per month will not feed, clothe and house the poorest among the poor, and that I should still further reduce the average for the mases of poor men, because it is reached by including the millions of millionaries. The average income of the poor, therefore, is an incontestable proof, not only of the poverty, but of the semi-starvation of India.

Dr. Pollen has the effrontery to suggest in the face of an ever-growing drink revenue, that the present administration discourages excessive drinking.

Lastly, Dr. Pollen not only denies the existence of terrorism, but contends, that 'in all respects in India, they (we) are as free as the Scots, the Welsh, the people of the Dominions, and as the English themselves.'

Only non-cooperation will dispel such hopeless ignorance.—"Young India."

An official statement says that the cost of living on May 31st was 119 per cent. above that of July 1914 compared with 128 per cent. on April 30th.

Mr. A. Dewhurst, Ceylon, left £23,544 sterling.

The Queen is accompanying the King to Belfast on [illegible]

THE MARWARIS.

AS BUSINESS MEN.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The Marwaris have been associated with the trade of India for long. From their homes in the desert of Rajputana they have travelled, and spread far and wide over the Indian continent and there is scarcely a trade centre in the country where you do not find the people of this community. Go to the east as far as Assam or even Burma, to the south in Madras to the north in the Punjab, or to the west in Bombay or Gujrat, this community takes a prominent part in the mercantile population of these provinces, while in Calcutta it tops the Indian mercantile communities.

The Game of Speculation.

But while the Marwaris can rightly be proud of their enterprising spirit that has led them to every corner of the country, they cannot feel so of the position and rank they occupy among the mercantile communities in Bombay. Here, they have practically no share in the higher branches of commerce and industry; banking, which was an important and paying occupation of many of the older firms, has practically disappeared except in the form of petty money lending business. There are practically no industrial concerns managed by the Marwaris. There are a few big firms with up-country branches to carry on trade with the interior. Their business, one has to confess, consists primarily of wild unproductive speculation in gold and silver, cotton, seeds, wheat, and shares. The richest Marwaris have earned their fortune by speculation, and the greatest failures have also been through speculation. The present commercial and industrial competition affords no lesson to them. They are unmoved by it. The older firms of fame are losing their trade on account of their inadaptability to the changed conditions and the new enterprisers in their mad rush to get rich at a leap plunge headlong in the game of speculation. In short, they are not keeping with the times. For this neglect they will have to pay a heavy penalty.

Education at Discount.

But who is responsible for this state of affairs? Certainly the members of the richer firms, who are recognised as the leaders of the community. Themselves possessing little or no knowledge of anything beyond the few technicalities of daily use e.g. teji-mandi, do-tarfa, and a few other things connected with foreign speculation, depending on the Gujarati "master" for correspondence and telegrams, and the Bank's "sahib" for opinions in the bullion and exchange markets, without any precise knowledge of the financial or economical situation of the country, most of them throw their dice and only, if luck be theirs, they earn thousands and millions. Education or educated Marwaris have little place in their schemes, not because there are no educated Marwaris, but because of their distrust of the latter. True, the sort of education given in colleges, including the commercial colleges, is not worth much if we look at it from the point of view of its immediate practical utility, but we cannot deny the usefulness of the training that this education, with all its defects, imparts and given some chance and encouragement we can safely say that the "munims" trained from among the educated Marwaris will prove more efficient than those who control the affairs of the Marwari firms now-a-days. But, the misfortune is that in their short-sightedness, most of the big firms cannot afford to wait and train the educated Marwari. They want him to make money at once, and thus the poor fellow is discredited. Turned out or refused admission by his own community, what hope or chance has he got of any sympathy from the non-Marwari firms, who have already got their own interests to look after. Thus both lose the benefit of each other's cooperation. Take for instance, the banks in Bombay. Has a Marwari got any chance of getting in them? There is a Marwari bank also, the Union Bank of India Ltd., with its mostly Marwari directorate. But is their any educated Marwari in any responsible position in its management, nay even in the position of the Shroff the qualification for which the Marwaris can claim from their nursery, or have the directors ever thought of training educated Marwaris in this line? The same is the case in other lines of business, and this neglect of Marwari intellect will prove very harmful to the community. They will not be able to hold their position in business, which is becoming more and more international everyday, by the help of their old munims with limited and antiquated knowledge, and their dependence on non-Marwari managers and failure to encourage their own educated men will ultimately turn them into kings without kingdoms.

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GERMAN BRUTALITY AND ENGLISH BRUTALITY.

A COMPARISON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Look on this picture.....Reuter has electrified the civilized world by his telegrams about the trials of the German War brutes and the hue and cry some of the English papers raised at the light punishment and acquittal of the German barbarians, showed the feelings of the nation Of course, every sane person rightly condemns any sort of atrocity be it by German, English, or Indian brutes.

It would be fair and just if Reuter had sent by wire throughout Europe especially to Germany, and America, a few of the samples of barbarities committed by the British military as well as the civilian beaurocrats, under the guise of Martial Law during the Punjab disturbance the root cause of which, as every honest and right-minded Englishman knows, to be abominable legislation, and suppression of Indian aspiration and political freedom. The inhuman, satanic methods of torture, on absolutely innocent people, men, women and children, by the socalled civilized English people, have put to shame the records of former atrocities of any other nation.

The great Indian patriot, Lala Lajpat Rai, a man of spotless character, unbounded enthusiasm for the country's cause, untiring earnestness and uncommon abilities, has, in his work "The Call to Young India,"..... which book should be in every Indian home thoroughly exposed, and brought to light the demonic and fiendlike behaviour of the unheard-of cruelties. I quote from amongst many passages the following few. On page 245 he writes:—

"Amritsar:—You have already heard of the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre or the Crawling Order and the flogging in public and other places of boys and others. But there are some other things connected with the Administration of Martial Law in Amritsar and other places which have not unfortunately attracted as much notice as they deserve. Lala Girdhari Lal, Secretary of the General Flour Mills Company, Amritsar, who acted as the General Secretary of the Amritsar Congress, has given a list of a few of these outrages in his statement made before the Congress Commissioners.

Says he:—

"All the lawyers of the town were made special constables, insulted and abused, and made to witness public flogging and to carry furniture like ordinary coolies. All persons in the city were made to salaam every Englishman. Disobedience to this resulted in arrest and detention in the look-up. Some were ordered to stand in the Sun for hours in the hot season, and others made to learn salaaming by practising it for some time, etc. Handcuffing of respectable persons was the order of the day. The inhuman and barbarous order of crawling was kept up for days. Even a blind man had to do so, and was kicked for failure. The ways of police torture were numerous and brutal. Lashing after tying up the hands high was common. Men's hands were frequestly put under cot's legs over which many persons sat. Permission was not easily granted to persons in custody to calls of nature. Abusing, slapping, pulling off peoples' moustaches and beards were considered light punishments. Even burning coal was put on the palms of a person, to make him confess what the police wanted him to say. Nails were driven in the hands of another, and one man was forced to drink urine and sticks were thrust into the anus of others."

(Page 14 of the evidence collected by the Congress Commissioner).

Every one of these charges has been sustained by the direct evidence of persons who suffered and of those who witnessed their suffering.

Raliyaram and Abdulla have said that they were forced not only to crawl on their bellies but while crawling were kicked by the soldiers with their boots and struck with the butt ends of their rifles. L. Kahan Chand, a blind man, told how even he was made to crawl and was kicked. Six boys were flogged in public. One of them Sunder Singh "became senseless after the fourth stripe but after some water was poured into his mouth by soldiers, he regained consciousness. Flogging was then resumed. He lost his consciousness for the second time, but the flogging never ceased till he was given 20 stripes. He was taken off the flogging post bleeding and quite unconscious. The other boys were similarly treated and th majority of them became unconscious, while they were being flogged. They were all handcuffed and as they could not walk even a few paces they were dragged by the police. They were then taken to the Fort."

When we read in Indian history of the trials and impeachment of Lord Clive and Warren Hestings, we do not understand how Lord Reading who proclaims from the house-top that he has come to India as the paragon of justice and fair play, could afford not only to keep silent and not go to the root cause and ascertain who the sole mischief maker in the Punjab was, but to raise the notorious Mr. Thompson to a higher post with the supposed object of removing him from the Punjab. We played many games of blind-man's Buff when we were children, but this Reading game is a new one to us.

I appeal to all fair-minded and honest Englishmen in India, and there are a few of them still in India, to cast off false pride and so-called prestige to the wind and immediately bring better feelings between themselves and the teaming millions of Indian humanity by compelling their own Government to set free the unfortunate political victims of repression tyranny, and high-handedness, and their number is daily increasing and will go on increasing till the nation in a body will not tolerate the forced and humiliating imposition of the British yoke, and bring about the punishment of the miscreants in their own community. An average Englishman in India completely forgets the history of his own nation that repression in any form never pays but always results inevitable disaster.—Your, etc.

ARDESHIR B. CHOTHIA.

Laburnum, Road.

WORK AMONG DEPRESSED CLASSES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 23.

The local Government, after perusing Mr. T. E. Moir's report with regard to measures for the improvement of Kallars of Madura, a backward tribe, have passed an order approving the lines on which the Labour Commissioner proposed to proceed for the amelioration of these classes. Detailed proposals are awaited and the general supervision of the experiment will rest with labour commissioner. The proposals of the Commissioner involve assignment of land to Kallars for settling down and providing of facilities for industry, cultivation and education.

A RAILWAY SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the evening of the 15th instant a waggon full of cotton bales was found to be on fire and was it seems shunted to near a water hydrant at Matunga station. The fire was put out in about 20 minutes by the two enginees from the workshop and they were withdrawn, and the bales taken out. They were smouldering then and in that condition they remained till the evening of the 17th instant (about 45 hours) when the remainder valued at about Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 was taken away by the workmen of the Matunga workshops in the presence and with the knowledge of the staff at Matunga. Myself and others have marked about 15 bales or more having been allowed to burn to ashes, not to speak of the loose cotton, after the fire was put out.

A question arises as to why these bales are allowed to smoulder without any attempt being made to put the fire completly out or to guard it. Either the railway company is immune from responsibility under Risk Notes B or it is not.

If it holds a risk note, it is at least incumbent on the railway Company to take such care of the goods as a man of ordinary prudence would take.

Even that care the company refuses to take, because it feels immune from liability owing to the entire favourable wording of of the Risk Note Forms B or H under which all culpable negligence of the railway employees can be hushed up. Ought the railway company in India to have such immunity from liability for their negligence?

If no risk note is held (which is very rarely) and the railway company is responsible for the said damages the extra loss that is being caused hour after hour show how thousands of rupees are being wasted by the Railway Company.

When even small facilities are asked for wat of funds is always pleaded but strange to say the Company cares not for thousands lost through their men's negligence as in the present case.

Similar fate was of another cotton waggon at Dadar and there also goods worth thousands would have been easily saved, but who cares?

I shall give some instances where small facilities were asked and are being asked but are refused as also the ways in which thousands are lost by the railway companies through the negligence and which though can be easily checked but not done so, in another article.

Such risk Notes and things can only be allowed to exist under British rule and in British India.

The owner of the goods would do well in communicating with me.—Yours, etc.

RAMJI BHARMAL.

c/o. Bharmal Shripal.

Dana Bunder, Bombay No. 3

NEWS FROM CENTRAL ASIA

LATEST BOLSHEVIK ACTIVITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, June 23.

Recent news from Central Asia indicates that there, as in Europe, the Bolsheviks are beginning to abandon their earlier policy of extreme harshness and repression, and are paying great attention to the encouragement of production of all sorts. To this end, they are also endeavouring, so far with scant success, to establish a settled Government in the countries occupied. This new policy involves a departure, in many respects, from the strict theories of communism, and is, to that extent, an admission of failure.

The position of the Bolsheviks in Bokhara does not seem to be altogether easy, Shermohamed of Targhana is still continuing active guerilla warfare against them, and is ramoured to have occupied the country round Hissar, where the ex-Amir of Bokhara held out so long. In Bokhara itself, there seems little doubt that considerable friction exists between the Bolsheviks and the Republican Bokherans, and the reported existence of a revolutionary Afghan party in Bokhara must prove somewhat embarrassing to the Bolshevik politicians in Kabul.

OPTIMISM ABOUT KABUL NEGOTIATIONS.

The belief is now very widespread, on the Frontier, that the successful conclusion of the Kabul negotiations is imminent. There is no doubt that such a result would be heartily welcomed both by the independent tribes and by the residents of the Frontier districts of India and Afghanistan, all of whom have suffered from the unrest of the past two years.

The great improvement that is already apparent in the Frontier situation, compared with what it was six months ago, may be attributed largely to the growing rapproachment between the two Governments, which is popularly believed to be the result of the prolonged stay of the British Mission at Kabul.

Even in Waziristan, war weariness on the part of those tribes, who are still hostile, and who form comparatively but a small portion of the total inhabitants of that area, has reached a point where the satisfactory conclusion of peace with Afghanistan would probably result in a rapid collapse of the opposition.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON CUTTACK POLICE.

SEQUEL TO CONVICTION OF AN N. C. O

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CUTTACK, June 23.

There was a scuffle between the Police and non-cooperators near the District Magistrate's court in which a European Police Sergeant was roughly treated. Rajkristo Bose, a leading non-cooperator, was convicted by the District Magistrate of abetment of an offence and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment. After sentence was passed the crowd that had assembled became excited and attacked the police. In their attempt to restore order armed and reserve police were called in and crowd dispersed.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 24

S S Norway Maru, Hakamura, Karachi.
S S Trevanion, Richards, Lorenzo Marquis
S S Prusa, Hall, New York.
S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
S S Martinique, Metesch, Bangkok.
S S Colaba, Blencowe, Calcutta.
S S Rajput, Peel, Karachi.
S S Gloxinia, Robinson, Abadan.
S S David Lloyd George, Halley, Durban

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S War Cuta, Duncan, Tuticorin.
S S Nairang, Geddie, Jeddah
S S Clan Sutherland, Mackinon, Bassein.
S S Neuralia, Adenbrook, London etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Akbar for Jeddah.
Steamer City of Cairo for Liverpool.
Steamer City of Harvard for Liverpool.
Steamer Glaxinian for Mahomarah.
Steamer Pundit for Sourabaya.

S S Norway Maru:—The steamer Norway Maru, 5869 tons, Captain K Hakamura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast.

S S Trevanion:—The steamer Trevanion, 2739 tons, Captain E Richards, arrived in harbour yesterday from Lorenzo Marquis, with a cargo of coal.

S S Prusa:—The S W and Co's steamer Prusa, 3102 tons, Captain H Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Ahmedi:—The E S N Co's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Martinique:—The G Arduthnot Co's steamer Martinique, 2837 tons, Captain O Metesch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Colaba:—The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, 3849 tons, Captain J Blencowe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Rajput:—The T M Co's steamer Rajput, 3615 tons, Captain T M Peel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Gloxinia:—The S W Co's steamer Gloxinia, 1961 tons, Captain J Robinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Neuralia:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Neuralia, 5855 tons, Captain J Adenbrook, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London etc, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S War Cuta:—The B I S N Co's steamer War Cuta, 1487 tons, Captain J R Duncan, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

S S Nairang:—The Asiatic Co's steamer Nairang, 2897 tons, Captain A Geddie, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 765 pilgrims.

S. S. Clan Robertson left Liverpool on June 17th.

EXPORT.

June 24.

S S Kasagar for London:—1 case W carpet, D S Cooper; 10 cwts bristles, Thos Cook and Co; 24 cwts khismiss, S Gordhan and Sons; 200 cwts khismiss, V Vishnu.

S S Kasagar for Hull:—1000 cwts cotton seed, Bakubhai Ambalal.

S S Kasagar for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—1 bale W carpet, Thos Cook and Son.

S S Kurmark for Dunkirk:—6000 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool:—67 bales wool, D Kundanmal; 15 bales wool, C Ghanashamdas; 125 bundles shooks, 20 ubndles hoops, Cutler Palmer; 160 cwts sultania, A Chagla and Co; 35 bales wool, C Chaganmal; 60 bales wool, H S J Mohmed; 17 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 53 bales wool, D Anandjee.

S S Vechtdijk for Antwerp:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Vechtdijk for Hamburg:—110 bales cottonfly, B Meyer and Co; 330 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

S S Brookline for New York:—21 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.

S S Tajima Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Tajima Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Tajima Maru for Yokohama:—800 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Tajima Maru for Yokkaichi:—999 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Tajima Maru for Shanghai:—600 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

IMPORT

June 24.

S S Cracovia from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co:—47 cases playing cards, 40 cases glass rings, 100 cases wine, 24 cases west silk yarn, 10 barrels cement, 2 cases glassware.

S S Graig from L Marquis, Agents Turner Morrison and Co:—4102 tons coal.

S S Gondia from Antwerp, Agents British India Steam N Co:—334 cases window glass, 139 bags broken tiles, 85 cases beer, 2 casks wine, 50 cases port wine, 400 cases spirit, 1207 cases seeds, 200 bags French chalk, 5 cases wool, 400 cases floor tiles, 6579 bales cottons, 2798 bags wheats, 11 cases vasaline, 1380 bags bajari, 29 bags B raisains, 70 bundles D salted fish, 258 bags sugar.

S S Fairoozi from Calcutta, Agents Bombay Persia S N Co:—3955 tons coal.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

There was a distinctly better feeling in the market for coal shares, and a fair amount of business was put through. Jutes were quiet, without much business passing through. In the miscellaneous section, cotton shares were quiet. The following were to-day's closing quotations:—

Coal:—Barbini 2-12, Bengal 875, Bengal Girdih 25, Bhulanbarar 53, Burrakur 52, Equitable 31-8, Givindpur 17, Kuardi 24, Neetooria 10-4, New Beerbhoom 38-4, Searcole 8-4, Sendra 27-4.

Jute:—Anglo-India 255, Century 6, Ulive 135, Empire 67, Fort William 224, Howrah 33-6, Hooghly 60 sl, Kanknarrah 397 sl, Kelvin pref 103, Lawrence pref 102, Lansdowne 225, Naihati 800, National 215, North brook 97-12.

Miscellaneous Section:—Bengal Paper 58-8 sl, Bororee Coke 15, British Burma Petrol 15-8, Cawnpore Sugar 39-12 sl, Dunbar Cotton 380, Hume Pipe 9-12 sl, India General Navigation 120 xd, Indo-Burma Tin 5-2, Kesoram Cotton 14, Karnani Industrial Bank 4-4 dis, Premier Soap 9-12, Products 12, Tata Industrial Bank 7 dis, Titaghur Paper 31-8.

Government Paper at 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58-2 and small lots at Rs. 56-8, war bonds short loans 100-4, 1925 100-4 and 1928 at 100-2 per cent.

The Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, rate for demand loans remains unchanged, being five per cent.

The Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer is at one shilling three and seven-sixteenths pence; and Demand Bills are at one shilling three and fifteen-thirty-seconds pence.

THE WEATHE .

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula but has extended over the United Provinces and east of Central India. A western disturbance is affecting the extreme North. The rainfall has been nearly general in the Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, Central India, East Malabar, and local in Orissa, Central Provinces and Coorg. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, East and North Punjab, North West Frontier, and East Rajputana.

The chief amounts were:—Victoria Point, Tavoy and Rangoon one and a half, Akyab and Silchar one, Cheerrapunji three, Gauhati one and a half, Sibsgar and Calcutta two, Darjeeling three, Barisal and Jalpuigari one and a half, Burnes two, Dab Bhanga, Gorakpur one, Benares two, Cawnpore five, Lucknow three, Muktsar and Mainpuri four, Bareily one, Rawalpindi a quarter, Howgong Sutna and Jubbulpore three, Pachmarhi two, Cochin and Bangalore one.

Forecast—Some extension in the Punjab and Rajputana.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a. m. of 21-6-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 24th 1919.	June 1st to 24th 1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba(Observatory)	0 00	26 61	14 70	7 45
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	0 00	25 05	15 88	7 86
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital)	0 00	22 04	16 89	8 37
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 00	19 88	17 63	8 82
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill	—	—	—	—

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.	29.649
Temperature of Air — degrees —	84 7
Wet Bulb Thermometer — " —	79 3
Dew Point — " —	77 4
Relative humidity of Air " —	0 791
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — — cloudy—10) —	7 0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	89 2
Minimum do do "	81 8
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight	SW, W S W
Movement of Wind do. miles	153
Fall of Rain inches	0.00
Total fall during month "	28 61
do. year "	26 61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 am of 24th	0 00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Thursday	30th June	m6 12	24 3
		5 5:a	25 4

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Thursday	30th June	0 2a	20 10

AMERICA SUPPORTS INDIAN SWARAJ

Mr. James M. G. Fay Ex. U. S. Deputy Consul General at Brumels, Boston and Mass writes to us:

One, of the most important, move made in America in support of the claim of the people of India to self-government and freedom and for the government of the people of India by the people themselves was that made by the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic in Convention in Chicago.

Five thousand delegates, coming from every state in the Union, representing several millions of American citizens had tendered an invitation to Professor Taraknath Das to address the Convention on the second day. This was done by the distinguished Indian orator who pleader the cause of India. His appeal was stirring and to the point. He depicted the International aspect of the question and the effect of India's freedom on the foreign relations of the United States. The result was the unanimous vote of the following resolutions—

WHEREAS:—

The people of India under the leadership of Mahatma M. K. Gandhi are struggling to attain Swaraj and establish a Federated Republic of the United States of India.

WHEREAS:—

Americanism stands for Republicanisms vs. Imperialism and for spreading the gospel of establishing "the government of the people by the people and for the people:—

BE IT RESOLVED:—

That the first National Convention of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic representing millions of American citizens assembled in Medinah Temple, Chicago Illinois, April 18—19, 1921, extends its hearty sympathy and assurance of support to the cause of Indian Independance and to the just national aspirations of all other people.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:—

That the copies of the resolutions be sent to Mahatma M. K. Gandhi. The Indian National Congress, Indian Press.

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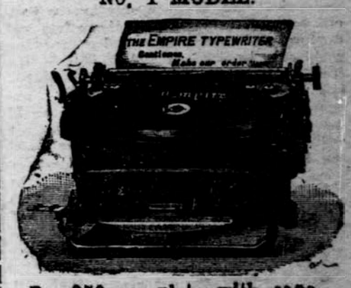


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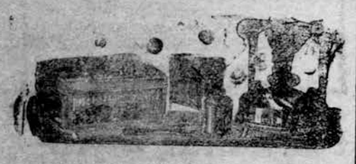
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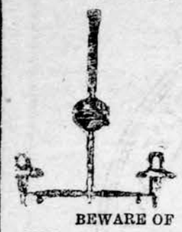
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FREE LIBRARIES CONFERENCE.

FIRST SESSION AT POONA.

MR. JAYKAR'S REMARKS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, June 18.

The first session of the Maharashtra Free Library Conference was held to-day in the Kirloskar Theatre before a fairly large audience. Among those present, besides the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee, were His Holiness Dr. Kurtakoti, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Messrs. Kamat and Kale, Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar and many other prominent citizens of Poona.

Mr. Vaidya, while proposing Mr. Jaykar to the chair, recalled his public services in helping to prepare the report of the Punjab Non-Official Inquiry Committee appointed by the Congress.

The regular proceedings commenced with the speech of Sardar Mujumdar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The latter in the course of his speech dealt mainly with the development of free library movement in Poona pointing out its three main stages. That, Poona should have taken the lead in this new direction, was but fitting to the fame that it has acquired in the matter of all-sided progress. Mentioning big libraries owned by men liko Lokamanya Tilak, Dr. Bhandarkar and others, Mr. Mujumdar pointed out the various facilities that Poona came to possess in starting such new movements. He was sure that the learned men that had assembled there that day, would very well help the Conference to work out its aims. After a short benedictory speech by His Holiness, the President rose to deliver his address and was warmly received by the audience.

MR. JAYKAR'S REMARKS.

In the course of his speech, which was extempore, the President traced the origin of the Free Libraries to the ancient Greeks Quoting some Sanskrit words, Mr. Jaykar said that in old times, they had some such institutions, though not exactly like the present free libraries.

Coming to the recent times, Mr. Jaykar said that the Royal Asiatic Society at Calcutta was formed some thirty years after the British Museum was started. He explained how the British Museum to-day possesses the biggest stock of books. In fact, every book that sees the light of the day is to be found in the British Museum. Legislature alone, he said, could bring such a method in force. He was sure that the present Minister of Education would offer all possible help. He emphasized the need of a big model library in Poona, wherein important books on all subjects and sciences might find a place.

In concluding his short address, he assured that he would, to his best ability, assist the Subject Committee which was afterwards announced to meet at 8-30 p.m. the same day.

Resolutions expressing deep sorrow at the death of Lokamanya Tilak and Mr. Kudalkar of Baroda were passed, all standing, and the day's proceedings came to a close.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Maharashtra Free Library Conference, Poona, met again to-day at 8 a.m. A resolution to keep the illiterate mass of villagers better informed by reading out to them various newspapers and useful books, was proposed and passed. Mr. Lavate moved that Municipalities, Local Boards, District Congress Committees and other such institutions should render help to free libraries. Mr. Kamat, while seconding the resolution, said that Government must be compelled to start free libraries so that education of the masses can be provided for. Spread of literacy, he said, was a prime necessity, and it was high time that Municipalities should be forced to arrange for compulsory education.

The third resolution proposed to start a "Union" of free libraries to enable the latter to have a definite and uniform constitution as far as possible. Mr. Jaykar, in winding up the proceedings, appealed the audience to help and work up the aims and objects of the Conference as they were most suited to the tradition and temperament of Maharashtra.

PRINCE'S VISIT

WILL IT BE ASSOCIATED WITH BOONS?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Commenting on the Prince of Wales tour, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—"We firmly believe the visit, if it does not synchronise with the announcement of the fulfilment of the universally expressed desire for complete Self-Government will leave the politically-minded classes and the cold mentality of the masses unimpressed by mere show and the pageant of a Royal visit.

The "Bengalee" hopes that the Prince of Wales will be the bearer of a message that will capture the imagination of the Indian people and not a meaningless show.

The "Indian Daily News" doubts if Government has been well advised in arranging the tour and says the visit in order to be successful ought to be associated with some substantial boons.

The "Empire" assures of loyal greeting despite present situation.

The "Swatantra" characterises the decision as a huge mistake and demands postponement.

The "Bharatmitra" says the political meaning of the visit is obvious. Non-co-operators would not participate in any such political manoeuvre, unless the Royal visit coincides with the establishment of parliamentary Swaraj.

Death took place in England on 23rd May of Mr. Peter Edward Jameson I.C.S., Revenue Secretary. He went on leave in January last in bad health as a result of over-work. He had made several reports on reforms and devolution of powers to local bodies. He was an extremely popular and able official.

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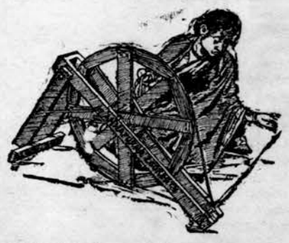
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Mr. Kanyalal Badridas, Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"I was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last 12 years. Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment. My urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, S. P. Gr. being 1037 and Sugar 5-62 per cent. After treatment and on my urine being examined by the same Municipal Analyst and by Dr. N. H. Clubwalla, M.D., B.Hy. (Bom.), at Dr. Masina Hospital and Pathological Laboratory 'Sugar was found NIL' and S. P. Gr. 1013."

Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari, B.A., LL.B., late Vakil, High Court, Bombay, Nayab Dewan of Devgod Baria writes:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known Doctors of Bombay, but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Dr. S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed, the disease that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name, but a Specialist INDEED IN REALITY. My S. P. Gr. was 1038 in the beginning of the course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of Sugar per ounce of Urine fell down from 24 to 'NIL', while dediments were not at all visible."

Mr. N. K. Karode, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes:—"I am glad to certify that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivedi, Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State (Now, Deputy Political Agent Mahikantha, for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment, the S. P. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradualllly fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of Sugar also decreased and came down almost normal. Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment."

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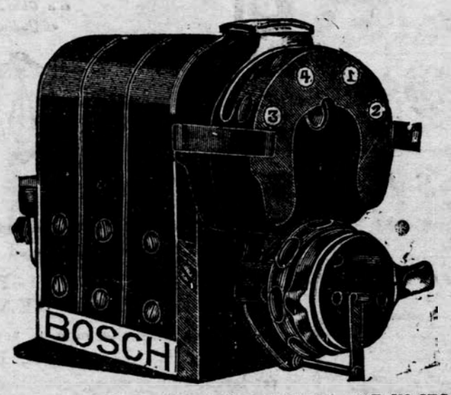
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THE CHARKA.

PAPER ECONOMISTS ANSWERED.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, of the Servants of India Society, writes :—

An experiment on a fairly large scale is being carried on in Kathiawad for some months to see if hand-spinning and weaving can be made remunerative. In January last I received an offer of a lakh of rupees from a friend to be utilized as capital for the encouragement of spinning and manufacture of Khudder in Kathiawad. Before closing with the offer, I had to consult friends and colleagues as to the feasibility of the work; therefore in order to study the local conditions and to see the work of a colleague, who was already working in that direction, I went to Kathiawad and ultimately decided to try the experiment with headquarters in Amreli town.

Cotton of the Mathia variety, which is shortstapled and is the cheapest available in this country, is grown in abundance in the southern half of the province and is considered best for making coarse cloth, Kathiawad is a poor province comparatively and the Charkha has not yet died out there. It was therefore considered to be the best place for the experiment. I have been working there for the last four months and the following acts in connection therewith will be found interesting to the reader.

Over 5000 Charkhas are now at work at 25 centres, a quarter of them being supplied to the spinners by the promoters of the experiment, and the rest being supplied by the spinners themselves. Cotton is regularly supplied and yarn collected at the different centres by paid agents. The spinners mostly belong to the ordinary cultivating class and the lower middle class and earn at the rate of about two annas a day. They are all women and are not in a position to go out to earn a livelihood. Some of them are Purda women, who will not stir out of their homes. However small the income may appear to be, they feel it a great boon and bless the soul that has revived the spinning wheel. It must be borne in mind that it is only a supplementary income. Two annas a day may not be much, but it is better than nothing to these poor people. As was mentioned in this paper in its issue of May 19 last by "An Economist" of wide repute, "the possible subsidiary earning by means of spinning wheels in a family of a poor ryot or agricultural labourer is very likely in millions of cases to make all the difference between adequate and inadequate maintenance" or in other words between a state of sufficiency and semi-starvation.

Carded cotton is supplied to spinners, carding costing about an anna per lb. which brings about Rs. 2 per day to a carder of ordinary strength. The yarn is given to the village weavers, who are exclusively members of the Dhed community for the ordinary weaver has not yet overcome his objection to weave hand-spun yarn, on the score of its being uneven and breaking often, thus requiring a longer time to weave than the mill made yarn. The weaver gets four to five annas a lb. whereby he is unable to make about a rupee a day. The Khudder that is produced is sold either locally or in Bombay. The percentage of local sale at present is small, but it is hoped that in the near future by little advertizing most of the Khudder produced will be consumed in the province. A maund of 40 lbs. of ginned Mathia cotton costs at present about Rs. 9 and the same quantity of cotton turned into cloth (about 31 lbs.) coste about Rs. 32. Of this Rs. 2½ go to the carder, Rs. 6½ to the spinner, Rs. 10½ to the weaver and Rs. 3¼ for supervision and miscellaneous charges. The Khudder costs about seven annas a yard by 27 inches. The whole business is conducted on commercial and not on philanthropic lines but no profits are earned and the Khudder is sold at cost prices. At present about 80,000 rupees are employed in capital expenses and during the last month over Rs. 20,000 in all were distributed in wages to the different classes of workers. It is hoped to extend the business after the rainy season Spinning is the least remunerative of the three operations, but in spite of that, scores of women come every morning, some from distances of four to six miles, and some have to be sent back without cotton, as the yarn selected cannot be woven as fast.

From my experience I can say that there is a great future for spinning but as a supplementary home industry only provided cotton is regularly supplied at various places. By providing such an occupation, it adds to the slender income of the rural population and is bound to prevent the ebb of men and women going in search of employment to towne in normal times and prevent them flocking to relief works in famine times. The indirect benefits to the weaver and the carpenter are obvious. So long as the country remains a predominently agricultural one, some supplementary source of income is absolutey necessary for those who depend upon land for their daily bread. Next to that of food, clothing is the greatest universal need and spinning is the most suitable home industry for this country. I may be said that the demand for Khudder cloth is artificial and hence ephemeral and is bound to disappear sooner or later; but this is due to the misapprehension that mills can make even coarse cloth at a cheaper rate than the Charkha and the handloom. When such cloth is produced locally end is known to be decidedly more durable, and the middleman's profit eliminated, it is bound to supply all local demand, at any rate on the part of poorer classes of the population, who form such a large percentage of the total. So the revival of the spinning wheel can be looked upon as a permanent feature and not a more passing phase in rural Indian life. The nation lives in villages, not in towns.—"Servant of India."



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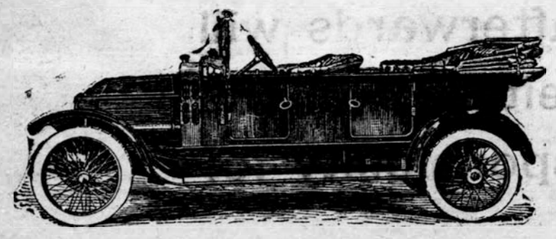
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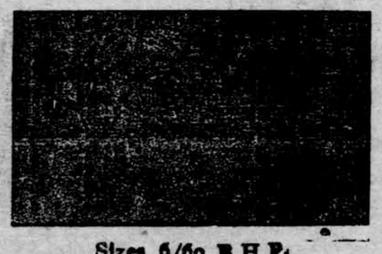
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